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WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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THE ILLUSTRATED

Historical Atlas of Yolo Co.

We are preparing a volume to illustrate and describe your County. The plan of this work is to represent by language and pictures its most important features, as shown in residences, Farms, Mills, Mines, Schools, Churches, Hotels and Business Houses, which of themselves are monuments to the taste and prosperity of the community in which they are situated and which no written description can portray.

The illustrations are to be made from original sketches drawn on the spot by Artists of the first ability. All sections of the County will be visited and the owners of prominent places deemed worthy of representation will be invited to have them prepared for the work. Similar works issued in other Counties have received the cordial support and generous patronage of leading citizens interested in the welfare and prosperity of their respective localities.

We have completed arrangements for publishing in our work the

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE COUNTY!

Thus supplying a long felt want by placing in the hands of every subscriber a correct copy of the Map, which will be well drawn and lithographed and divided into six sections. Each section will be 10x26 inches in size, and contain Six Congressional Townships.

Our aim will be to spread abroad reliable information relative to your County. The work will contain a large amount of Historical, Descriptive and Statistical matter of value and interest to all residents, and will be suitable for any parlor or library, and one which all citizens may feel proud to show to their friends at home and abroad as a representation of the enteprise, business and wealth of the County.

DePUE & CO., Publishers.
mh20w

WASHINGTON PARK, DIXON.

This delightful resort, located at DIXON, SOLANO COUNTY, has been arranged and fitted up with great care for the use of

Picnic and Excursion Parties

having all the appointments usual at such pleasure grounds. The Park is under the management of

An Experienced Caterer

To the enjoyment of the public, and who never fails to please those who honor him with their patronage. Those desiring to engage the Park should confer with

GEORGE FRAHM, Manager,
Prop'r City Hotel, Dixon, Cal.
ap21dw

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MILLINERY!

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WOODLAND, CAL.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns; also

The Remington Sewing Machine and Attachments.
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S. A. WOLFE,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

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FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY.
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HOME MADE SHIRTS,

Of the Very Best Quality,

And warranted to fit, for $1.75 and $2 each—as good as traveling agents sell for $3. Patronize home manufacture by giving your orders to MRS. T. C. POCKMAN,
Masonic Block Woodland.
ap25w

AITKEN & FISH.

PREMIUM

PIONEER MARBLE WORKS

177 R St., bet. 7th and 8th,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.
ap10w

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE!

Opposite College, Main Street, Woodland, Cal.

Full stock of Stationery & School Books, ALSO,
CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, TOYS,
Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Ammunition, Cutlery and Variety Goods. Catholic Books and Pictures a specialty.
mh1dw GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

C. W. PROCTOR,

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

UNDER CRAFT HOTEL, MAIN ST., WOODLAND.
mh1dw

WOODLAND MILLS,

J. M. RHODES, Proprietor.

ALWAYS ON HAND:

Fine and Graham Flour, Shorts, Bran, CORN MEAL, ETC.

Grists and feed ground on short notice.

Market Price Paid for Good Wheat.
ja1dw

F. B. CHANDLER,

DEALER IN

LUMBER

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL,

Elmira, Solano County; Winters, Yolo County; and Madison, Yolo Co., Cal.

All our stock purchased direct from the Manufacturers.
fe21w

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware and Agricultural Implements!

J, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STS.

SACRAMENTO.

The undersigned is authorized by the above named firm to sell to the Farmers of Yolo County for delivery at Woodland, at Sacramento Prices, any Implement embraced in their large stock. He respectfully invites the Farmers of the County to an inspection of the

"MEADOW KING MOWER"

And the TAYLOR SULKY RAKE,"

Samples of which may be seen at the WOODLAND MILLS.

my1w3m LLOYD B. RHODES.

WOODLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards in this Directory, two lines, Daily and Weekly, $1 per month; or in advance $10 a year.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE, office at Elston & White's Drug Store, Galbraith's Block.

DR. GEO. H. JACKSON, office over Webber's Drug store, west side of Express Office.

DR. THOS. ROSS, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. A. STRONG, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. A. B. MERRITT, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. B. H. PIERSON, Physician and Surgeon, office at Mack Webber's Drug Store.

DR. W. T. LUCAS, office over Webber's Drug store, one door west of Express Office.

C. E. PINKHAM, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, office over Bank of Woodland.

PRATHER & HOLMES, Dentists, office up stairs Bank Building.

DR. L. WELGES, German Physician, office and res. First st., first house south of Main.

DR. I. N. HODGEN, Practical Dentist, Room 2 (up stairs), Excelsior Block.

DR. A. N. DICK, Practical Dentist, office over Webber's drug store.

VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS.

WOODLAND FLOURING MILL, J. P. Rhodes, N. W. cor. First and Court streets.

P KRELLENBERG, Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer, S. W. cor. Main and Third.

MRS. T. C. POCKMAN, Shirt Manufacturer, Masonic Block, East Woodland.

RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY, west of R. Rupley's Corners, south side Main street.

J K. SMITH, General Furniture Dealer, College Block, near Railroad street.

H P. MARTIN, Patent Stone Manufacturer and Marble Works, cor. Main and 3d sts.

DRUGGISTS AND JEWELERS.

C W. PROCTOR, Drugs, Paints, Perfumery, etc., one door east of Porter's Grocery.

ELSTON & WHITE, Drugs, Paints, Stationery, Perfumery, etc., Galbraith's Block.

MACK WEBBER, Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, etc., one door west of Express Office.

G W. GREEN, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Stationery, Toys, etc., College Block.

S. GRAY, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, in C D Morin's Store, opp Express Office.

BARBERS AND BATH ROOMS.

PETER HUMMEL, Shaving 25 cents, Haircutting 25 cents, opp. Fashion Stables.

EMILE DINZLER, Fashionable Barber: Haircutting 25c, Shampooing 25c. College Block.

BATH ROOMS AND BARBER SHOP, WM. B Knox, one door east of Craft House.

JAKE SCOTT, Pioneer Barber, one door east of Frazer & Co's butcher shop.

WAGON-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, &c

R B. JOHNSON all kinds of Blacksmithing, opposite Tackney House.

PERRY & HARRIS, Blacksmiths and Machinists, First street, south of Bank.

J SOVEREIGN, Wagon Maker and Blacksmith; shop on First street, north of Main.

DUNPHY & STOCKING, Blacksmiths, Horseshoers, etc., opp. Exchange Hotel.

B F. READY, Blacksmith, Horseshoer, etc. southeast corner Main and Second streets.

DIETZ & KNOX, Carriage and Wagon Makers, iron work, etc., cor. 1st and Main.

P FITZGERALD, Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing, Main street, opp. Tackney House.

A WEAVER, Wagon and Carriage Maker, Blacksmithing, etc., east of Wash'n Hall.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

J G. SCHWALM, Groceries and Provisions, opposite Washington Hall.

I. EATON, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., cor. Main and Third sts.

T J. ADAMS, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., Main street, near Second.

J H. EATON & SON, Grocers and Provision Dealers, Fruits, etc., Galbraith's Block.

A D. PORTER & CO., Groceries, Provisions, Gen'l Family Supplies, Craft House Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, Wm. Saunders, Ed'r & Pub'r, Freeman's block.

YOLO MAIL, W. W. Theobalds, (Weekly) Editor and Publisher, office in Burns' block.

DEPUE & CO., Compilers "Illustrated History of Yolo County," Excelsior Block.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peek, southeast cor. Main and 4th streets.

FRANK DURSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 152.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, from all parts the world, op. Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND GAS WORKS, J. D. Stephens Pres't, F. M. Brown Supt., 4th and Main.

WOODLAND POULTRY YARD, Mrs. C. H. Sprague, east of Railroad Depot.

PUGET SOUND LUMBER YARDS, A. Powell manager, near railroad.

BANK, INSURANCE, LAND & GRAIN

BANK OF WOODLAND, Money Loaned and Exchange drawn, cor. Main and First.

THOMAS & HUNT, Buy and Store grain, etc. office in Excelsior Block.

LAUGENOUR & BROWNELL, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., in Express office.

GEORGE D. FISKE, Life, Accident and Fire Insurance, Land Agency, etc., P. O. block.

HARLAN & STEPHENS, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., office, rear of Bank of Woodl'd.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, W. F. Moses agent, one door west of Bank.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

A NICKELSBURG & BRO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, etc., Freeman's Block.

A ALEXANDER, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc., White House.

CHARMAK & LEVY, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Groceries, etc., Excelsior Block.

GOSLINER & CO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hosiery, etc., Bank Building.

S T. PENDEGAST & CO., Boots and Shoes, Clothing, etc., north side of Main street.

BUTCHERS, BAKERS, ETC.

YOLO MARKET, Frazer & Co., old stand, north side of Main, bet. 1st and 2d streets.

WOODLAND BAKERY, Otto Schluer, Proprietor, First st., north of Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKET, Barnes & Co., a few doors west of Postoffice.

YOLO (Branch) MARKET, Frazer & Co., southeast corner Main and Railroad sts.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PAINTERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, J. W. King, every style of Photograph, over Porter & Co.

PORTABLE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. W. J. Vandiveer, Exchange Hotel corner.

E HERNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter, south side Main, bet. 2d and 3d sts.

CARPENTERS AND PLASTERERS.

CARSON & GLENN, Architects and Builders, shop in White's Planing Mill, near R.R.

A STAMP, Carpenter, Housebuilder, etc., Washington Hall building.

J C. NEFF, Plastering, Kalsomining, etc., residence on Railroad street.

ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, ETC.

E R. BUSH, Attorney-at-Law and Searcher of Records, office in Court House.

C H. GAROUTTE Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

W B. TREADWELL, Attorney-at-Law, office at Court House.

J C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

JOHN LAMBERT, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, over C. S. Frost's office.

C S. FROST, Attorney and Conveyancer, Land Agt., one door west of Express office.

S G. HARPER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Harper's building, up stairs.

F E. BAKER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Room 1, Excelsior Block.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT, Att'ys and Counsellors at Law, Excelsior Block.

P H. SIBLEY, Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace; office in Town Hall.

GEORGE ALFORD, Town Marshal and General Collector, office in Town Hall.

WARREN POWERS, Constable for Cache Creek Towtnship, office in Town Hall.

NIGHT-WATCHMAN and Police Officer, Wm. Coulter, headquarters at Town Hall.

TAILORS AND SHOEMAKERS.

BENOIT BROS., Fashionable Merchant Tailors, north side Main, west of Railroad st.

J A. BUTZ, Fashionable Merchant Tailor, College Block.

L ZIRKER, Merchant Tailor, Repairer, etc., College Block.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, Wm. Williams, one door west of Adams' Grocery.

C MILLER, Boot and Shoemaker, two doors east of Postoffice.

JOHN ZECHER, Boot and Shoemaker, next door to Knox's Barber shop.

J G. HUDSON, Boot and Shoemaker, southwest corner Main and Railroad streets.

A STAMPEHL, Boot and Shoemaker, a few doors east of Washington Hall.

VARIETY STORES.

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE, Geo. C. St. Louis, Stationery, Toys, etc., opp. College.

VARIETY STORE, Mrs. P. Hafky, Groceries, Tobacco, Toys, etc., north side of Main st.

UNCLE JOE LABUSIER, Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Tobacco, etc., opposite Postoffice.

J C. O'CONNOR, Stationery, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, etc., next door to Fashion Stables.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

MISS MILLIE ROBINSON, Fashionable Dressmaking, at Green's, College block.

MRS. WEBBER, Fashionable Dressmaker in all styles, over Nickelsburg's store.

MRS. H. U. OGBURN, Millinery in the latest modes, one door east of Pendegast & Co.

MRS. M. C. CURTIS, Dressmaking, also Candies, etc., east of Postoffice.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO., Fashionable Milliners, College Block, Main street.

HARNESS-MAKERS, ETC.

T J. PRIOR, Harness Maker and Dealer in Harness and Saddle Materials, Prior's bdg.

L DIETZ, Harness, Saddles, Robes, Whips, etc., Dietz & Burns' block.

S B. RELYEA, Carriage Trimmer, etc., shop next door east of Town Hall.

D TOBIAS & BRO., Harness Makers, etc., south side Main, near Railroad street.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, ETC.

H B. WOOD, Shelf and Heavy Hardware Farming Tools, Wagons, etc., Main street.

F S. FREEMAN & CO., Hardware, Farming Implem'ts, Machinery, etc., College Block.

H KUHN & BRO., Stoves, Tin and Water Pipe Fitting, Pumps, etc., College Block.

C D. MORIN, Stoves, Tinware, Water Tanks, Gas and Water Pipes, opp. Express Office.

C F. GRISWOLD, Stoves, Tinware, Gas and Water Pipes, Pumps, etc., near Postoffice.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Pockman & Smith, First street, north of Main.

CITY LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES, Uncle Henry, opposite Exchange Hotel.

ELDORADO LIVERY STABLES, T. C. Pockman, Main street, near Third.

FASHION LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Marders & Lawson, cor. Main and RR. sts.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

CAPITAL HOTEL, John Tackney, Proprietor, corner Main and First streets.

CRAFT HOTEL, J. I. McConnell, Proprietor, Main street, bet. First and Railroad streets.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, M. H. Torrence, Main, between Second and Third streets.

TACKNEY HOUSE, John Tackney, Prop'r, West Main street, opp. Catholic Church.

HELVETIA HOTEL, F. Burge, Proprietor, south side of Main, and west of R.R. sts.

FRENCH RESTAURANT, B. Dennery, Proprietor, two doors west of Express Office.

PALACE RESTAURANT, Mrs. M. Davidson, Proprietor, Main street, opp. College.

WM. RAWSON, Private Boarding House Masonic Block, East Main street.

SALOONS, BREWERIES, ETC.

YOLO BREWERY, Schuerley & Miller, Proprietors, west Main street, north side.

WOODLAND BREWERY, Wirth Brothers, Lincoln Avenue, west end.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUORS, L. Dreyfus, opposite Express Office.

PACIFIC SALOON, C. Seiber, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., next to Pendegast & Co.

DINZLER'S SALOON & LUNCH HOUSE, Adam Dinzler, S. E. cor. 2d and Court sts.

CACHE CREEK SALOON, Thomas Pierce, Liquors, Cigars, west of Fashion Stables.

HARRY GALLIHER, Eagle Saloon, Burns and Dietz Block, Main street.

A DEHLIER, San Francisco Beer, Wines and Liquors, opposite Capital Hotel.

LASKY'S SALOON, I. Lasky, Wines, Cigars and Liquors, College Block.

PIONEER SALOON, W. W. Woods, Wines, Liquors, etc., opposite Postoffice.

ABE'S, Abe Morris, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Main street, opposite Postoffice.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE SALOON, Voorhees & Berry, next to Capital Hotel.

CAPITAL HOTEL SALOON, John Tackney, Wines, Liquors, etc., in Hotel building.

GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON, John Moore, Wines, etc., next Wood's Hardware Store.

CRAFT SALOON, C. Barr, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, east end of Craft Hotel.

STEGALL'S OLD CORNER, H. Stegall, Wines, etc., northeast cor. Main and RR. sts.

FASHION SALOON, Wilcox & Sproul, Wines, etc., northwest cor. Main and RR. streets.

SWISS SALOON, C. Bush, Wine, Beer and Cigars, Washington Hall.

EXCHANGE SALOON, A. W. Tucker, adjoining American Exchange Hotel.

EMPIRE SALOON, Geo. W. Bentley, Cor. Second and Main streets.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

PLANING MILLS & LUMBER YARDS.

PLANING MILLS, Caldwell Bros. Prop's, also Contractors, etc., near Water Works.

RAILROAD PLANING MILLS, H. D. White, Wood and Iron work, Main st. near Depot.

PIONEER LUMBER YARDS, R. H. Newton & Co., corner Court and Railroad streets.

Churches, Societies, Etc.

Christian Church, Railroad street south of Main; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Congregational, First street south of Main; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Methodist Episcopal, West Main street, south side; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Catholic, West Main street, north side; services Sundays and Holydays.

Baptist, at Washington Hall, West Main street; services Sunday morning.

Seventh-Day Adventists Third street south; services Saturday morning, and Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Hesperian College—J N Pendegast, President, J K Smith, Secretary. Faculty—Profs. A M Elston, R A Grant, F A Pedlar, W U Ridgway, I Brown; Miss Elma Edwards, Music Teacher.

Public School, J W Goin, Principal: Assistants, Miss Bettie Woods, Mrs. Pedlar, Mrs Dexter, Miss M E Freemen, Miss Genoa Lawson, Mrs Grant, Mrs DeLong and Miss J M Kean.

Public Library, opposite Capital Hotel. Mrs L F Craft, Secretary; open every evening.

F & A M, Hall East Main street between 3d and 4th.

R A M, meet at Masonic Hall 1st Wednesday in each month.

Odd Fellows' Hall over Bank of Woodland; meet Saturday night.

Good Templars, Hall West Main street, south side; meet Wednesday evening.

A O U W, meet in Odd Fellows Hall Tuesday evening.

O R S B, (Jewish) meet Sunday at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Knights of Pythias meet Monday evening at Good Templars Hall.

Turn Verein, Turners Hall, meet 1st Wednesday in each month.

Ladies Relief Society, Mrs A Alexander, President; Mrs. W. W. Brownell, Vice-President; Mrs. C. W. Bush, Treasurer; Mrs. Dr. Parramore, Secretary.

Woodland Fire Company, No 1, W F Moses Foreman, L Chase engineer.

Cemetery Association, Jason Watkins President, J K Smith Secretary.

Woodland Race Course, — Parker manager.

Postoffice, L Walker P M.

Telegraph Office, Postoffice building, R A Fitzgerald operator.

Railroad Agent, E Valentine; residence at the Depot.

County and Town Officers.

S. C. Denson, District Judge Sixth Judicial District for Yolo Co.—Regular Terms, January, May and September.

E R Bush, County and Probate Judge.

John Lambert, Joint Senator for Yolo and Solano.

W M DeWitt, Assemblyman.

Supervisors—S N Mering, J C Smith, Wm Sims, R F Hester, R H Newton.

Carey Barney, Sheriff; John E. Maltby, Under Sheriff.

D M Burns, Clerk and Auditor.

R W Megowan, Recorder.

C H Garoutte, District Attorney.

A C Kean, Treasurer,

R H Beamer, Assessor.

H B Pendegast, Supt. Public Schools.

James E R O'Farrell, County Surveyor.

S L Monday, Public Administrator.

P Krellenberg, Coroner.

County Hospital—Physician, Thomas Ross, Warden, B F Harlan.

Town Trustees—Jas Viers, John M Rhodes, A Nickelsburg, Otto Schluer, Christ Sieber; A Nicklesburg, Town Clerk.

City Attorney—W B Treadwell.

Marshal—George Alford.

Policemen—Wm Coulter and Del Simmons.

Justice of the Peace—P H Sibley.

Constables—Warren Powers, S M Norton.

Public Halls—Central Hall, Geo D Fiske manager; Washington Hall, W W Porter proprietor; Turn Verein Hall, Otto Schluer manager.

ED. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG. W. H. GRANT.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW. Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. apldw

CREED HAYMOND. DARWIN C. ALLEN.

HAYMOND & ALLEN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. my18w

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY, OFFICE.—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. ap18w

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN, Office, one door west of Express Office; Residence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak Avenues. myldw

DR. W. T. LUCAS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office, over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main Street, Woodland. myldw

E. R. BUSH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Searcher of Records and Conveyancer. Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. myldw

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, And Notary Public.

Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. myldw

DR. A. STRONG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland. Calls promptly responded to at all hours. mh1dw.

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office at Proctor's Drug Store. Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main. myl1w

L. WELGES, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (Deutscher Arzt, Wundarzt und Geburtshelfer,) OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—First house on First, South of Main Street. mh5w

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers his desirable residence property, on the CORNER OF OAK AVENUE AND FOURTH STREETS, for sale. It embraces Two Town Lots, with an Orchard, a Good House of seven rooms, a Horse Barn and all the conveniences necessary for a Family Home. For particulars enquire of the proprietor on the premises.

my2dw J. J. COOK.

FRENCH RESTAURANT.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Oysters in Every Style!

MEALS AT ALL HOURS. Ice Cream and Strawberries. Board by the week, Five Dollars.

myldw B. DENNERY, Prop'r.

Notice to Stock Propagators.

TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, YOLO COUNTY.

ALL OWNERS AND AGENTS OF PROPagation Horses, Bulls, and Jacks, who have not paid license, are hereby notified that they are delinquent for County License for the Season of 1878, and that by law I must enforce collection and costs thereon, unless the same is settled by MAY 31st, 1879.

A. C. KEAN,
License Collector Yolo County.
May 16th, 1879. my26dw

WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED person, a situation to cook, wash and iron or do general housework in a small family. Address, "I. S.," Tackney House. my22*

T J. ADAMS & CO. ARE PREPARED to furnish Ice; all parties wishing can leave their orders at the C. O. D. Store, where they will receive prompt attention. myld

NEW YORK LETTER.

BY A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, May 15th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I believe I have written something before this with the word "hegira" in it; indeed it is difficult at this season of the year to write anything and leave it out. Writing follows the current of events as streams follow their channel, and at this time it is difficult to make a part of the babel of moving day and say nothing about it. I am certain there have been more domiciliary changes this year than ever before. The elevated roads have worked a revolution, and sent the people scatteringly, as the ants are scattered when something is dropped among them. A London wig-maker once comforted his bald-headed patrons by putting under his sign, which hung in a tree, the following lines:

"If Absalom hadn't worn his own hair
He'd never been found a hanging there."

And it may be said, with equal truth, of people in cities, that if they owned their own houses they would not be forced to move. But really it is not of this moving period that I intend to again delate upon. We will consider that troublesome, perplexing, worrying and expensive business is over, that the broken furniture is mended, the crockery replaced and that somewhat weary and worn good people begin to think again that they have stomachs and appetites. Then comes of all questions, where are we to do our marketing? I can imagine the time when all the people that then constituted the city of New York lived within easy walking distance of Washington Market, and went there as regularly for their joints and their vegetables as they went to the church of their affections on Sunday. That habit must have been very strongly ingrained into the character, for it has been transmitted from father to son for many generations. The immense extension of this city has forced families to patronize the corner groceries and other venders of meats and vegetables that have followed population. Yet there is no genuine descendant of the Knickerbockers of old who does not cling to that old market and make occasional pilgrimages thereto. Generally this is done on a Saturday, and this is indeed a festival day for any one. Then it is that Washington Market is in its glory and shines resplendent with the choicest cuts of beef, the handsomest quarters of lamb, the most wonderful denizens of the deep. It overflows into the neightboring streets. There are enough peripatetic venders of vegetables to form the commissariat of animmense army; there are sidewalk butchers and fish dealers sufficient to fill a dozen markets, and here comes an army of women armed with baskets; women of all ages and nationalities; some with rounded forms and plethoric purses, indicative of good living; some with little baskets and pinched, anxious faces, evidently looking for a chance to make a little money go a great ways. There are very few men to be seen. Talk about the sphere of women as we may, destiny seems to have settled the question that they are to provide the food as well as cook it; and I know that many of the women I see here earn the money, too, as well. The boarding house keepers of this city alone are beyond enumeration. They bring the largest size basket of all, and are often accompanied by servants who carry them.

Standing ahead of these in the quantities of their purchases though not in numbers, are the hotels, whose representatives come early in the morning, generally in carriages. Lucky are the merchants who have them for customers, for they carry long purses and buy at wholesale, and those who follow in the wake of a first-class hotel buyer, will know where all the best things in market are to be had. And this leads me to remark that those who hastily pass through the markets with the crowd know but little of the matter after all. There are different specialties in different parts of the city. I am told—I have not been there—that there is a place where meats are kept twenty to thirty days in an immense refrigerating room, kept cold by 60 tons of ice. This is for the purpose of making the meat tender, yet keeping it perfectly sweet.

Fulton Market, on the East, river is the place for fish, and if there is anything to be had especially delicate in the finny tribe it will be found here. Salmon could be had there last week, caught in the Connecticut river, the result of the fish culture now prescented with such success at the north.

The markets are now stocked with all that Spring produces in every part of our favored land. The seasons indeed have been almost obliterated by art. Before Florida came along with its "Winter truck," even Massachusetts sends us cucumbers grown under glass, and Savannah, Charleston, and even Norfolk produce is on hand, preserved from late frosts under cover. There may be hard times somewhere, but no one would know it who goes to market on a Saturday. It is the wealth of this metropolis that brings strawberries in March and peas in April, and that starts peaches to growing at 50 cents each for May. There is nothing to extravagant to find a purchaser here. And, aside from private wealth, the competition among the hotels and restaurants credits a demand which must be supplied. The visitor who pays $4. per day is not going to wait for beans to grow on Long Island or in the Jerseys, and he demands new potatoes from Bermuda even when last year's stock is still on hand, and quite as good; but thus it is, drawn by the magnet of cash, that New York markets are the best in the world, that the docks are laden with the produce of the four quarters of the globe, and that the city at this season is a huge Vegetable Garden. But the Spring lamb and the green peas odoriferously call me, and I must say *au revoir*. VIOLA.

SOME of the names signed to the new party posters were put there without the knowledge or consent of the parties themselves, and one Democrat, in particular, we have been informed objects to the use of his name in that connection.

Democratic County Convention.

Pursuant to call, the Democratic County Convention met at the Court House Friday May 23d to elect Delegates to the State Convention.

The meeting was called to order by J. A. Douglas. F. E. Baker being placed in nomination was unanimously elected Chairman. On taking the chair Mr. Baker addressed the Convention in a few well directed remarks upon the necessity of thorough organization and harmony in the Democratic party. The next Presidency was looked upon with incressing interest and the success of the Democratic party in the fight would probably depend upon the decision of California. He thought it the duty of every man professing Democratic views and who did not desire to see Grant again placed in the Presidental chair, to stand by the party and give it their earnest support. Mr. Baker's remarks were pointed throughout and well chosen, and were received with applause. On motion E. R. Bush was elected temporary Secretary.

The appointment of committees being next in order, the following committees were appointed: On Credeutials, J. A. Douglas, W. Y. Browning, M. O. Harling, Levy Adams, and Fred Klays; on Resolutions, J. C. Ball, John Leathers, William Sims, James Oneal and Geo. H. Jackson; on Order of Business and Permanent Organization, Dr. W. T. Lucas, Thomas Gutherie, Chas, Nelson, Geo. W. Lewis and John Huy.

The Convention then took a recess to allow committees to prepare their reports.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

We find the following named delegates entitled to seats in this Convention, to-wit:

Davisville—Byron Pearce, Geeorge H. Swingle, James Oneal, R. Terrill, John Morgan, proxy; F. Klays, T. B. Collins.

Woodland—J. Z. Groff, W. J. Chiles, Joseph Gibson, J. C. Ball, proxy; R. E. Moore, N. Grayson, J. A. Douglass, proxy; C. Nelson, J. Watkins, J. Gibson, G. H. Jackson, D. R. Clanton, W. Y. Browning, W. H. Grant, S. Haines, W. T. Lucas, F. E. Baker, E. L. Parramore, T. P. MaGee, proxy; John Tackney, E. R. Bush, proxy.

Buckeye—T. W. Guthrie, J. O. Maxwell, Wm. Sims, John Devilbiss, H. A. Hill, T. H. Brock, Jeptha Jeans, J. W. Lowry, M. O. Harling, proxy; V. Morris.

Washington—William M. Green, J. W. Huy, W. R. Hinkson, J. W. Huy, proxy; George Scully, J. W. Huy, proxy; D. Roberts, J. W. Huy, proxy.

North Grafton—Dunnigan—S. P. Creason, J. Byrns, R. Kanode, G. B. Lewis.

East Grafton—Hiram Brown, John Leathers, L. Adams, John Plumer, J. W. Snowball, proxy; J. W. Snowball, Wm. Griffin, J. W. Snowball, proxy.

Occident—John P. Goodnow, L. P. Everett. M. O. HARLING, Chairman.

FRED. KLAYS, Secretary.

A motion was made and carried that Democrats present from unrepresented precincts be invited to take part in the deliberations of the Convention.

REPORT ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1st.—Permanent Organizatibn. For President, F. E. Baker; Secretary, E. R. Bush; Assistant Secretary, M. O. Harling.

2d.—Election of seven delegates to the State Democratic Convention that meets in July next.

We recommend that these Delegates be nominated and elected by the Convention.

W. T. LUCAS,
JOHN HUY,
GEORGE LEWIS,
CHARLES NELSON,
THOMAS GUTHRIE,
Committee.

The report was unanimously adopted after some discussion, during which speeches were made by J. W. Snowball, Esq., Judge Bush, J. C. Ball, Esq., and others.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Democracy of Yolo County in Convention assembled re-affirm their attachment to the Constitution of the United States with all its amendments, and to a strict construction of Constitutional Law, as the best guarantee for the liberties of the people and their prosperity and happiness; and we rejoice in the fact that all the States are restored to their political status; but we are unalterably opposed to the use of the military forces of the United States, to control or in any way interfere with the freedom of elections or to overawe or intimidate voters, and therefore view with intense interest the struggle between the Congress of the United States and the President, and contemplate with unfeigned anxiety and *condemnation* the unprecedented attitude assumed by the Executive in rejecting the supplies tendered by the people for the support of the army, upon the wholesome condition that no military force should be used at their elections.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the position taken by our Senators and Representatives in Congress in coupling with the appropriation bills, a demand for the redress of grievances, by the repeal of existing laws which tolerate the presence of soldiers at the polls, the continuance of test oaths as a condition for giving service, and the employment of partisan Supervisors and Deputy Marshals to control elections.

Resolved, That in this great issue between the people and a partisan Executive, we have the utmost confidence in our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and hereby assure them of our hearty support in their efforts to maintain that fundamental principle of free Constitutional Government, that the military shall be kept subordinate to the civil power, and that elections shall be free.

Resolved, That the influx of Chinese is a curse to our land, a menace to our liberties and the institutions of our country, and should be restricted and forever abolished; and as a means of securing that end we demand the modification or abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty, and such legislation by Congress as will effectually protect the white laborer from an unequal competition with the Chinese.

Resolved, That the extraordinary, ill-timed and maudlin diplomatic sentiment recently exhibited in favor of the Chinese Government, by the action of a Republican President in vetoing the bill restricting Chinese immigration to our shores, was an insult to the people of California, and that our only hope for the abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty or refuge from the Asiatic curse which affects our State, is in the election of a Democratic President in political harmony with the present majority of Congress.

Resolved, That we recognize the Democratic Party as the true friend of the toiling millions of our fellow-citizens, and it is to that party we look in the present and future, as we have in the past, for the protection of the interests of the people.

Resolved, That the coinage of silver should be placed on an equal footing with that of gold; that Congress shall provide money adequate to the full employment of labor, the equitable distribution of its products, and the requirements of business; that such money be received as a full legal tender for all debts, duties and taxes in the United States at its stamped value.

Resolved, That believing as we do in the time-honored principle of Democracy that the majority must rule, we recognize the recently adopted Constitution in this State, after the dates fixed for its taking effect, as the organic law of the State. As such it must and shall be recognized and obeyed, and we hereby pledge ourselves to its support, and to make all proper efforts to have it honestly, impartially and faithfully interpreted and executed.

Resolved, That we demand rigid economy in the expenditures of the public money; and require honesty, capacity and fidelity in all public officers and their strict accountability to the people. J. C. BALL, Chairman.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected Delegates to the State Convention: Wm. Sims, Wm. M. Green, Geo. H. Jackson, J. C. Ball, D. Q. Adams, W. Y. Browning and

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1879.

Over and Over Again.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lessons I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task with a resolute will
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of golden sands
That run through a single hour.
But the morning dews must fall,
And the sun and the summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous mill-wheel goes.
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain;
And a blessing falling once or twice,
May come, if we try again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depths be riven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for heaven.

An Expedition into the Jungle.

Colonel Grant was not disposed to allow our expedition to leave India without some honors from the field, and it was proposed that we should have some pig-sticking. The sticking of a pig does not seem to be a serious business to people at home, whose ideas of the animal are confined to its usefulness as breakfast bacon. The old hunters say that no sport in India is more exciting or more dangerous. The wild boar is a different animal from the homely, useful, lolling hog, whose highest function at home is lard. He lives in the jungle. His food is the sugar cane, and a boar will ravage a large crop of growing cane in a single night. He is bold and brave. His tusks are sometimes eight inches in length and as sharp as a razor. With these tusks he will charge any animal. A boar has been known to rip open a tiger and disembowel him. The boar has great endurance. He can in his first rush outrun an Arab steed. He seems to be a peaceable beast who will do no harm and spend his days on roots or sugar cane unless you assail him. He will throw dogs in the air, and if a hunter falls under his tusks cut him up as with a knife. Some of the most serious accidents in the history of sport have come from the wild pig. There are laws about hog hunting which no gentleman violates. You do not shoot him. You only attack the boar, never the sow. To kill a sew in the Jeypore country would be as serious a crime as to shoot a fox in Melton Mowbray. You do not kill the young. In warring on the tiger your enemy is the common enemy of mankind, who lives on prey; who, unless famishing, will not take his prey unless he kills it; whose passion is blood; who lives on domestic cattle and useful animals, and in his old days takes to preying upon man. There is this quality about pig hunting that reminds you of the buffalo chase. You ride upon your pony in the jungle; you seek him out and fight him with sword or spear like a knight; you have a foeman who can only be slain by coolness and courage, who lives in the dominion of the leopard and the tiger and holds his own with them, and whose death is useful in two ways—it protects the natives' crops and gives them food.

An officer of the Maharajah's household, the principal hunter, and famous among the hunters in India, waited upon us at the British residency and said that at six next morning he would be ready to accompany any of us to the jungle who cared to go, and would direct the hunt. The Doctor was disposed to volunteer, and if the General himself had not been under engagements which he could not put aside I think he would have ventured out, if for no other reason than to have a good stiff ride in the jungle. Mr. Borie preferred to remain with the General, and the Colonel alone of the party went into the hunt. At six our party left the residency, and drove out in the cool of the morning for six or seven miles. When they came to the jungle horses were in readiness, with bullock carts, and a swarm of attendants. The Colonel had had his own share of hunting on the frontiers, and as a cavalryman had a good eye and good seat. There were firearms along, to meet any other animal that might venture upon them. Not unfrequently when looking for a pig you may stumble upon a tiger, or a panther, or a bear, when the conditions of the hunt change. There is a story of an officer encountering a panther when out pig-sticking and spearing him. This story is now the wonder and envy of Indian society, and I do not know of any human proceeding more to be commended or avoided, according as you are trained to view such matters than spearing a panther. But the officer did so. Our party were prepared for such an emergency, but it did not come. When they came to the ground they mounted. The Colonel rode with the chief sportsmen and an interpreter. There were sixteen horsemen, two camels, two bullock carts and beaters on foot. The chief was a fine, comely, lithe young man, who rode a horse like an Indian, with a keen, piercing eye, who looked upon the jungle as upon home and knew every feature of it. He wore a padded gown or riding coat, which looks like one of our comfortable morning wrappers, made of calico, and over this a flowing silk or brocaded tunic as a mark of his rank. When you go on the hunting ground the party divide, at distances far enough apart to cover a mile of the jungle. There are beaters on foot, who go into the grass and beat the game toward you, making loud noises. If you pass a sow or her young you keep on, allowing them to root at peace or scamper away. If a boar is seen the signal is given, either by a whistle or a call, sometimes by firing a pistol. Some of the beaters have pistols, so that if the boar should make a break and try to escape they can fire a blank shot and turn him. The boar will turn at the noise and the flash; but if the boar is in distance you gather your reins, brace yourself in your saddle, take your spear and run at full speed. The boar always seeks flight. If at all in condition he will go at a pace which no horse can keep. But this does not last long. The first burst over and you gain on him. In time you ride him down, and, as you pass, you drive the spear into his flanks, or if you can into his back so as to sever his spine. But this is not often done. The law of the chase is that the first stroke of the spear gives you the right to the trophy. You wound the boar severely perhaps. Your spear is wrenched from your hand, is broken by the boar, who will snap the iron blade as easily as a stalk of cane. Even when wounded the boar will keep his flight. You pursue him and again spear him, and sometimes again and again. The animal, faint from the running, from the loss of blood from the wounds, comes to bay, stops and turns. Then comes the real interest of the chase. He turns to bay and makes a rush. Well for the horseman who can not only keep his seat, but so guide his horse that the boar will not plunge his tusk into his animal's flanks and rip him open. The Colonel, when he ran down his first boar, drove the spear. It was hastily, perhaps awkwardly done, and the boar snapped off the blade. When the boar turned it charged the Colonel's horse. He avoided the charge, the boar simply touching the Colonel's foot as he passed. Another horseman was not so fortunate, as the animal drove his tusk into its flank and made an ugly gash. Another spear was given the Colonel, who again speared the boar, and this time more effectively, for the animal turned over and died.

One pig is not a bad day's sport, but the morning was not far gone, and the Colonel felt that the spearing on his part had not been well done. It was his first trial, however, and he would have been pardoned had he come home content with his trophy. So the hunt went on. In a short time another boar was found and the Colonel charged it. This time the battle was in the Colonel's own hands. He had seen how the director of the hunt had managed his business, and the result was a triumph. Riding the boar out of his swift pace he drove the spear. When the animal turned he faced and fought. Another horse in this charge, ridden by an attendant, was wounded, the boar taking him in the shoulder and inflicting an ugly wound. Another attendant was thrown and bruised. But the end came, and the Colonel drove his spear home, thus securing his second pig, and glory enough for the day. It was then proposed to shoot antelope. The antelope is no less wary in the jungle than in our own prairie. He is wary and fleet. It is difficult to stalk him, for going on foot through a jungle, where the wildest of wild animals may come on you, is not a sensible proceeding. In Jeypore there are two ways of hunting the antelope. One is with the cheetah, an animal of the leopard species, of remarkable speed for a short run. The cheetah is taken and trained. I do not think he ever becomes thoroughly tamed, although I saw some in Jeypore led around by attendants. I did not test their docility, having the emotion of early menagerie days, and thinking it odd to see a long, creeping, spotted leopard pacing up and down the streets. The Maharajah has several in his hunting establishment, and, if our party had cared, would have given us a cheetah hunt. The animal is tamed—at least made tame enough to obey his keeper. He is taken in an ox cart to the jungle and hooded. The ox cart drives into the jungle, and so approaches the antelopes. The ox cart is so familiar, as the common wagon of the farmer, that its passing does not disturb them. A horseman or a traveler or a hunter, wearing a different tint of garment from the ordinary peasant, would set a whole herd in motion. The ox cart approaches within three or four hundred yards. The cheetah is unhooded and flies at his game. If successful he brings it down on the first run. Seizing the animal by the throat, there is no escaping. If, however, the distance is badly considered, and the antelope shows too much speed, or the cheetah is bewildered and does not spring at the moment, the antelope gets off, for the speed of the cheetah does not last beyond the first few hundred yards. He has no enterprise, no sense, and when his experiment fails stops, and would perhaps go leaping into the jungle if his keeper did not come and, covering him with a hood, lead him to his cart. If he succeeds and brings the antelope down he is allowed to drink his blood as a reward. This reward is the condition of tameness. Cheetah hunting is more an amusement of the natives than the English. It is a curious sport, and was shown to the Prince of Wales when in Jeypore. Good hunters, English hunters, think it a questionable proceeding to steal upon an antelope in disguise and attack him with a wild beast. The Colonel and his party had the ox carts at their disposal, and, satisfied with their exploits over the boar, went after the antelope. The carts drove within good shooting range, when the Colonel brought down a fine buck. This closed the day's work, for noon was coming, and it was thought best not to tempt too strongly the heat of the jungle. The Colonel came back to Jeypore with the tusks of the two boars and the horns of the antelope as his trophies. As a young American's first day in the jungle the result was a triumph for our expedition, and we felt so much interest in the tusks and the horns and the narrative of the day's adventures that we began to feel ourselves sharers in the glory, and that we, too, had been in the grass, charging the wild boar and pursuing the flying deer. The Colonel thanked the Maharajah for having given him so fine a day's sport. His Highness said if the General and party would only remain two or three days he would give them a memorable experience with tiger and bear and leopard and all that his jungles could afford.—*Corr. N. Y. Herald.*

COMING BACK TO LIFE.—A little boy about six years old, who is visiting at his uncle's, John B. Moseley, had a violent attack of croup. Dr. Kingsbury was called in, but was unable to check the progress of the disease. In a few hours he pronounced the child dead, and Mr. Moseley started for assistance in laying out the body. In a few minutes the face of the child began to flush, and soon after there were faint appearances of respiration, and to the astonishment of all present the child opened his eyes and began to talk. Though not yet out of danger, there is hope of his recovery.—*Hartford Courant.*

"Sociables satisfactorily oystered," is a quaint advertisement.

French Society and Politics in the Provinces.

The establishment of the republic in France has been attended with so many remarkable political incidents that we have been apt to overlook that aspect of the subject which most strikes a foreign resident there—namely, the struggle between what is called "good society" and the men who have finally succeeded in setting up the new form of government. The following observations are those of a foreign resident who has watched the progress of republicanism, and the opposition to it, for many years. They are not collected from newspapers, but taken directly from life itself.

In the first place it is noticed that the profession of monarchy or republicanism does not go by money. A Frenchman living in the country may be very well off and still be an ardent republican; but when this happens he seldom has any pretensions either to birth or fashion; the rich republican is almost invariably a man of the middle class, whose forefathers were laborious and economical, and so accumulated wealth. At the same time the rich republican is a man without social ambition, a man who does not care to push his way into the society of the aristocracy. His friends are of his own class, and generally poorer than himself. He is plain in his dress and manners, generally drives a one-horse carriage, and gives himself no airs of superiority, which indeed would not be tolerated by the equality-loving society which he frequents. He is often fairly well educated, and either a doctor or a lawyer by profession, though his independent fortune relieves him from the necessity of practicing. He gets elected to some post of trust by the votes of his fellow-cizens, and is satisfied with some degree of local usefulness and importance, though he may aspire to the *conseil general* of his department, or even to *la deputation*. He has no notion of ever abandoning his republicanism, however rich he may become; he will never, so long as he lives, stick a *de* before his name or do anything to conceal his origin. Just at present there is a worthy provincial of this type at the Elysee, who has accepted the presidential chair.

The *nouveau riche* who wants to leave his own class and get into the local aristocracy is well aware that even the most moderate and circumspect republicanism would ruin all his prospects. The rural *noblesse* used to hate republicanism with much warmth, but since the elections the word hatred is much too mild to characterize their sentiments. They detest it utterly; they abhor, execrate, abominate it; they loathe the very sight of the initials R. F., and cannot be got to pronounce the words they represent; or, if ever by chance they do pronounce them, it is with a tone of contempt mingled with disgust. They have ingenious peri-phrases to avoid the odious word, and speak of "*le gouverement qui nou regit*," or of "*cet etat deplorable des choses que nous voyans aujourd'hui.*" It is not in accordance with the tone of the rural aristocracy to admit that the republic can effect any good whatever. The correct thing is to deplore the wretched state of the country, the absence of a *lendemaio*, the degradation of France in the eyes of Europe, and to anticipate a tremendous cataclysm in which all property will be swept away. Since the Senatorial elections gave a republican majority to the upper house it is the mark of a gentleman of the provinces to express a grim satisfaction in the idea that his country is going to the devil with greatly accelerated speed. "We have but one chance now," he is expected to say, "and that is the suicide of the democracy in the intoxication of its perilous freedom. The sooner it destroys itself by its own folly the better for the future of the country—if it is to have any future."

The most moderate republican, the mildest liberal even, soon finds himself out of place, unless he has hypocracy enough to say these things himself, and to approve of them energetically whenever they are said by others. But he has to tolerate much more than this if he intends to keep his place in aristocratic circles. He must listen to long accounts of republican rapacity, to stories of the enormous fortunes which Gambetta and others have created for themselves by robbing the public purse. He must accept and maintain the theory that selfish greed is the only motive which can possibly animate a republican. The received doctrine is that when a royalist gets elected to the Chamber of Deputies his object is to maintain moral order; but when a republican aspires to the same honor he thinks of nothing but the pay. The prefects appointed by the reactionary cabinet after the Seize Mai were men devoted to a sacred cause; the prefects appointed by Dufare are devoted to filthy lucre and the lusts of the flesh. The courts of justice are generally occupied by reactionary magistrates who have often hunted down republicans without mercy, these same republicans being now in many instances elevated by the votes of their fellow-citizens to positions of trust and influence as a protest against what they look upon as persecution. The rule in aristocratic society is to treat all these condemnations seriously, and speak of their victims as a sort of ticket-of-leave men.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.—One quart blackberry juice; one pound of white sugar; one-half ounce grated nutmeg and the same of powdered cinnamon; one-quarter of an ounce of allspice, the same of powdered cloves, and one pint of best brandy. Tie the spices in thin muslin bags; boil juice, sugar and spices together for fifteen minutes, skimming well; add the brandy and set aside in a closely covered vessel to cool. When perfectly cold strain out the spices and bottle, sealing the corks. This is an excellent remedy for diarrhea.

RIPE TOMATO PRESERVES.—Seven pounds sound, yellow tomatoes and six pounds of sugar, the juice of three large lemons. Peel the tomatoes and let all stand together over night; drain off the syrup and boil it, skimming well; then put in the tomatoes and boil gently for twenty minutes; take out the tomatoes with a skimmer and spread on dishes to cool. Boil down the syrup until it thickens; put the preserves in jars and fill up with hot syrup.

PRESERVED CURRANTS.—Ten pounds currants, seven pounds sugar. Take the stems from seven pounds of the currants, and press the juice from the other three pounds. When the juice and sugar are made into a hot syrup, put in the currants and boil until thick and rich.

How to Make a Fresh-Water Aquarium.

The fresh-water aquarium or drawing-room fish pond is a pleasing and interesting ornament for a city or suburban town. It is cheaply and easily made, and requires but little care. Comparatively few persons can adorn their homes with costly pictures and statues, but almost any one with a love of nature and art can have an aquarium, fulfilling in miniature realities the glowing and poetic water legends of Northern and Oriental climes. It is the expression of the cultured taste, more than the embellishment of wealth, that makes a charming home.

A tank for a fresh-water aquarium may be constructed of four plates of glass, with a large piece of slate, marble or metal for the bottom; or the tank may be made wholly of metal and set like a large sink in a bay or oriel window. We have seen an aquarium of this kind surrounded with growing plants, in the midst of which is a miniature cottage covered with mosses, a perfect living picture, as it were, of the charms of rural life. The successful fresh water aquarium is a thing of recent date, and we cannot better give a view of its requisites than by showing how it was perfected by the English naturalist, Mr. Warrington. It used to be found a difficult thing to keep even gold and silver fish alive for any considerable length of time in the common glass globes. Fish emit carbonic acid gas, which soon poisons a confined body of water, destroying animal life. It was, however, at last discovered that plants consume this gas, using as food the noxious vapors emitted by animals. Starting with this principle, Mr. Warrington set about breeding fish in tanks with the aid of marine plants. He succeeded admirably at first, but, after a time, a change came over his little world. The water became impure and the fish perished. By the aid of the microscope he discovered a vegetable poison arising from the decaying plants. But in rivers and ponds plants decay without destroying animal life. What was the reason? The experimentalist went to a pond in the vicinity and explored the bottom with care. He found decaying vegetable matter, but, likewise, water snails doing duty as scavengers. In constructing your aquarium you will, therefore, supply the water with growing plants, such as delicate grasses, mosses, ferns, and with snails and mussels to consume decaying vegetation. If the window-sink is used for the aquarium, it is well to surround it with growing plants like calla lily, and to cover the bottom with clusters of pebbles and marine shells.

In selecting fishes for the aquarium, gold and silver fish will of course have the first choice, and after that the minnows. The beauty of these fish, their habits and the management they require are too well known for an extended notice in a necessarily brief article. The perch is a suitable fish for a fresh water aquarium, for a reason that may not be well known. It is one of the few fishes that may be trained, and made to show its docility by taking food from the fingers. The pike, which is the shark of fresh water, may be put into an aquarium with gold fish and perch, but not with other fishes. Even with the gold fish it is not to be fully trusted, as when hungry it has been known to eat its own species.

The trout is a handsome fish, with its crimson, spotted sides, but like the pike it must be well fed and kept away from smaller fishes. The eel may be used with safety—a small one, and frogs may be kept with larger fish.

The merot may also be added to the happy family, notwithstanding the antipathy against it on account of its resemblance to the lizard; it is perfectly harmless. During the breeding season it exhibits a variety of shining colors—orange, olive, green, with a mottling of brown and scarlet. The water spider is a curious insect, and, if possible, should be secured for the aquarium. It spends the greater part of its time beneath the water, coming to the surface to seize its prey and to obtain a fresh supply of air for its subaquatic home. Reclining figures of plaster may be added, and if the tank be a large one, an artificial island of stones, mosses and ferns, with a siphon fountain, may be made in the middle.

A Desirable Invention.

Apparently one of the most feasible, and, in many respects, the most desirable improvements in heating railway coaches, is the device of Mr. Collins, the mechanical engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad. The plan is to place in the baggage car of the train a large boiler, in which water is to be heated. This supplies pipes which run through the train, the connection between the cars being by means of hose. Under each seat are branch pipes connected with the main pipe. Four air-boxes under each car, allow fresh air to pass over the heated pipes, thus supplying the cars constantly with pure air. The hot water is forced to the end of the car through the pipes on one side, and is returned on the other by a Worthington force pump. A constant stream of water is thus forced through the pipes, insuring a uniform degree of heat. The cars may be heated to a high temperature, by rapidly passing the water through the pipes, or the temperature lessened by reducing the speed. It is claimed that this method is much more economical and safer than any other, produces an even temperature and avoids the danger of fire in case of collision or accident. Any one who has traveled in cold weather knows some of the discomforts and dangers in cars heated in the ordinary way by stoves. Each car requires a separate fire, and while one car may be too hot, the next one may be too cold; and, at the best, the temperature is constantly fluctuating. And a hot car full of passengers is generally badly ventilated. If a system of uniform heating by steam can be made practicable, the heat can be controlled at will by one attendant, and the air of the car can be constantly renewed with pure, but well-warmed air, which will displace the vitiated air. Such a desideratum is greatly to be desired, and the inventor who meets the public demand in this respect with a practical system will do his fellow men a good turn.—*Hawk-Eyetems.*

MEN OF FORCE.—There is always room for men of force—live men; the smartest must take the lead. Most men are capable of greater things than they perform, and all require the proper opportunity. A feeble man can see the farms that are fenced and tilled, the houses and barns that are actually built, but a strong man sees possible houses and thrifty farms.

The Business Outlook.

The month of May has opened with the most flattering prospects, far more so than the most sanguine anticipated three months since.

A morning's visit to the principal commission houses and jobbers has confirmed all that the *Traveller* has heretofore expressed as to the hopeful future. The head of one of the oldest commission houses in Boston remarked that the simple fact of the banks and bankers taking the large number of government bonds on such favorable terms was in itself an indication of perfectly restored confidence, and the immediate result of this was the rise of stocks, and the unlocking of large amounts of capital and throwing it out for investment, and the increased movement in stocks has given confidence in other directions.

Many of the woolen manufacturers have contracted for large amounts of goods months ahead, and such mills as the Middlesex, Washington and Manchester are making full up to their capacity.

The managing partner of the largest cotton goods commission house remarked that at no time since 1870 have the jobbers expressed so much confidence in the future, and from a theoretical and practical point of view, he felt convinced that the present year would see business placed substantially where it was before the war. The large jobbers like Jordan, Marsh & Co., who have heretofore kept their stocks down, are now stocking largely.

Passing from the dry goods trade and coming to the boot and shoe trade, the great specialty of Boston, we find an equal degree of expectation and confidence. Matters have here decidedly touched bottom, and passing along to an upward look. A partner of one of the leading manufacturing houses remarked that he expected during the present month a large number of buyers here from the West and Southwest than have been here before for several years. The purchasers at the west that have attained great proportions during preceding years, are now visibly falling off, and the large buyers are manifesting their preference for buying direct at Boston.

This will have an improving effect upon the market generally. The trade anticipates no more failures this season.

The other leading branches of business are always more or less governed by the rise or fall in the dry goods and boot and shoe trades, and the same impetus that is being given to those two is permeating all the others.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Tour of the Rebel Prisons.

Mr. P. Henry O'Connell, of the firm of Caskin, O'Connell & Co., of this place, showed us this week a pair of handcuffs which he had just received from his comrade and fellow-prisoner, Mr. William Banty, of Indiana, the irons being the same that bound the two together when they escaped from the jail at Columbia, S. C., in 1864, from which place they made their way to the Union army at Knoxville, Tenn., a distance of 350 miles. The handcuffs themselves are of an old and simple pattern, which were easily unfastened, with a key made from a nail, soon after getting out of prison. But the incidents connected with their use will cause them to be treasured with much care and pride by Mr. O'Connell.

While talking of the escape, Mr. O'Connell soon convinced us that his experience as a prisoner in the South would form an interesting paragraph for our readers, and we accordingly here present the same. At the age of 16 years he enlisted at Amesbury, Mass., in Company E, 14th Mass. Infantry. Was captured before Petersburg, June 22, 1864, and sent to Libby Prison, and from there to Belle Isle, and from there was started for Andersonville, but escaped at Saulsbury, and was recaptured by hounds (receiving severe wounds, marks of which he showed us on his arm), and confined at Columbia. Escaped from Columbia jail by digging under the wall, was again captured at Newbern and sent to Saulsbury, and from there back to Columbia, where he was bucked and gagged for 24 hours, but fell and cut his head at the end of 8 hours, so that he was let off for the other 16 hours.

Two weeks later he again escaped, and floated 31 miles on a log, down Black river to the Savannah river, where he was again captured and sent back to Columbia jail, where he was confined in a dungeon for 10 days. Afterwards made another escape, with three others, was captured and sent to Charleston, and from there to Andersonville, where he witnessed the execution, by our own men, of three of their number for robbing their comrades. From Andersonville he was again returned to Columbia, and from there again made a final escape, hand-cuffed, to Mr. Banty, and making his way over the mountains entered the Union lines at Knoxville on Christmas day, 1864, weighing 95 pounds, against 150 when he left Amesbury.—*Danvers Mirror.*

Progress at Jerusalem.

Recent letter writers tell us that there are more signs of business and social activity at Jerusalem now than at any time since the days when it was the capital of Israel's kings. In and about the city many new buildings are going up and this naturally calls for an increase of agricultural and manufacturing interests in the neighborhood. The number of workers is growing and the idlers are pushed to the wall—as they should be.

This result is due not to the efforts of our co-religionists in Palestine and their friends in other countries but to the activity of Russia and Germany as antiquarians and colonists. Russia especially seems bent upon colonizing in the Holy Land, probably with a view to counteracting a supposed preponderating influence on the part of England. The czar looks with a jealous eye on that portion of the world's map, and quietly encourages a religious fanaticism on the part of the Greek church in that direction. The lower classes in Russia are ignorant and superstitious—and the same may be said of the wealthier and more aristocratic inhabitants of that country. Their adoration of certain localities in Jerusalem is blind, but it is real, and a large expenditure of money in the way of pilgrimages and shrines is a natural consequence. This tends, of course, toward building up business interests and the people of Palestine will gather the harvest of gold that will follow.—*Hebrew Leader.*

In virtue and in health we love to be instructed as well as physicked with pleasure.—*La Bruyere.*

Canine Anecdotes.

The following is a touching incident in the life of a collie dog: Some time ago, the late Mr. H—— possessed a collie shepherd dog, which was very clever at its duty until it had a litter, one of which was spared to it. After this all the poor animal's affections seemed to be centred in her puppy, for she refused or did most unwillingly the work she had to do; which so vexed her master that he cruelly drowned the puppy before the mother's eyes, covering the bucket in which he left the body with a sack. He then went round the fields followed by the old dog, who from that moment resumed her former usefulness. On Mr. H——'s return, after having had his tea in the evening, he bethought himself of the bucket, and went to fetch it to empty the contents into a hole he had made in the manure heap; he found the bucket, covered as he had left it, but on pouring out the contents there was nothing but water. He questioned his wife and her niece, but neither knew anything about it.

The next morning Mrs. H—— was struck with the piteous expression of the poor animal's face, and she said to her: "Scottie, tell me where you have taken your puppy." The dog immediately ran off a distance of quite a hundred yards to the kitchen garden, jumped the fence, and went direct to the farther end of the garden, to a spot situated between two rows of beans. There, where the earth had been apparently recently moved, she sat, and as it were, wept. Mrs. H—— went again into the house, and without mentioning what had occurred, said to her niece: "Ask Scottie what she has done with her puppy." The question was put, and again the poor creature went through the same performance. These circumstances were mentioned to Mr. H——, who pooh-hoohed at the idea of their being anything out of the common; but to satisfy his wife, he went to the spot, and dug down a distance of three feet, and there, sure enough, had the faithful, fond mother carried and buried her little one.

Some dogs, in their love and affection for their masters, have at times equaled human beings in their constancy, and even surpassed them in the marvelous intelligence with which they foresee and avert approaching danger. The following example related to us by a lady, may prove interesting:

Two girls, daughters of an English country doctor, were once out for a walk together. It was an autumn afternoon, sunny and pleasant. They were accompanied by their little dog, named Jack, who was a clever little terrier, and more than once had proved his he was, their protector while out claim to be considered, as indeed walking. Their father often said he felt "quite happy when Jack was with them; he was sure no harm could come to them."

The two girls pursued their walk merrily. The fine afternoon tempted them to go farther than they ought, however, and by the time they turned, the dusk had fallen, and they were afraid they would be late to tea. One of them proposed to take a short cut through a wood with which they were well acquainted, having often gathered blackberries in it on a summer afternoon. The other agreed; and so they arrived at the edge of the wood and prepared to enter it.

"All the same I am rather afraid," said Dora, the younger of the two; "there have been several robberies in the neighborhood, and I saw some very odd-looking men pass our door to-day; besides, I am wearing my new watch which papa gave me on my birthday."

"Oh, nonsense!" her sister replied; "it is nearly six o'clock now, and we shall be late. Be sure no one will harm us."

"I wish I was as certain as you are. But what's the matter with Jack?"

Just as she had said this, Jack advanced towards them, and planting himself in the middle of their path, sat down and whined.

"That is odd," said Dora. "I never remember him doing that before."

The other girl derided her fears, and attempted to pass the dog; but he caught her dress in his teeth, and held her so firmly that she hardly dared to set herself free. One more effort she made, but Jack was resolute; so at last, seeing how determined he was to prevent their further progress, she gave up trying.

"Well, well, you stupid little brute," she said angrily, "I suppose we must go all that long way round."

So the two sisters abandoned the idea of taking the short cut through the wood, and went home by the safe highroad. When they arrived, how grateful, how unutterably thankful, did they feel to their little protector, whose intelligence had been so far superior to theirs, and had saved them despite themselves. A man had been found in the wood shortly after they had left it, murdered and robbed, it was conjectured, by the tramps who had passed through the village in the morning. Thus Jack had preserved his mistresses from meeting, perhaps, a similar fate. Their gratitude, it is needless to add, was profound towards their little four-footed protector, who, we are glad to hear, lived to a good old age.—*Chamber's Journal.*

AN ABSENCE OF TWENTY-SIX YEARS.—One of the most remarkable incidents that mark the history of the past is the return of the lost son of Amos Reeve, Esq., a citizen of Kentontown precinct. Twenty-six years ago, while Mr. Reeves resided on the Missouri river in the far west, a little son only two years old turned up missing, and no trace of his whereabouts being found, the little fellow was given up as lost forever, the family supposing he had been drowned. Reeves and his family subsequently moved to Kentucky, and located in what was then Harrison county. Yesterday the missing link in the family-chain made his appearance in the person of a large well-developed full-grown man, he having traveled from Detroit, Michigan, which was his last abiding place previous to coming home. He says that he was stolen and carried off by a tribe of Indians, who raised him, and with whom he remained until twenty years old, at which time he left them, and during the last eight years has been engaged searching the country for his long-lost parents.

HOW TO ADMONISH.—We must consult the gentlest manner and softest seasons of address; our advice must not fall like a violent storm, bearing down and making those to droop whom it is meant to cherish and refresh. It must descend as the dew upon the tender herb, or like melting flakes of snow—the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind.

An Eloper Turns Up.

Lieut. A. H. Fletcher, of the United States Navy, who, on February 18, eloped from Baltimore with the daughter of his boarding-house keeper, is at present a guest of the Government, or rather, of the officers of the receiving ship *St. Louis*, lying at the League Island Navy Yard. Up to a week ago the whereabouts of Fletcher were a mystery. Last Thursday week, unaccompanied, he entered the Mercantile Hotel, on Tenth street, above Chestnut, and engaged a room for two days. In the evening he indited a letter to Secretary of the Navy Thompson, informing that official that he was very ill, and requesting that orders should be given for his admission to League Island Navy Yard. In this communication he complained of troubles in the head in such terms as to convey the impression that he was not exactly compos mentis. After mailing the epistle the very sick man found his way to Miller's Winter Garden, where he remained until after midnight. On the following day (Friday) he displayed great anxiety in regard to some letters which he expected, and spent the whole day watching for the postmen as they went their rounds. No missive came, however. On Saturday, while Fletcher was gone for a stroll, an ambulance from the Navy Yard rolled up to the door of the hotel and awaited his return. Notwithstanding his letter to Secretary Thompson, Fletcher seemed nervous when he came back and noticed the vehicle. First writing and mailing a postal card to some unknown party, the "sick" man mounted the seat alongside of the driver, and was driven to the Navy Yard, where he has since remained. The officers at this place acted upon instructions received from the Navy Department, authorizing them to receive the Lieutenant and place him under medical treatment. Since he has been there he has shown no signs of mental aberration, although his actions have been closely watched by those about him. He is a man of middle size, slender in build, florid complexion, with the front part of his head devoid of hair. He has seen nearly forty years of life.

At the time of the elopement Fletcher was under a suspension of two years for deserting from the ill-fated United States steamer *Huron*, just prior to her departure on the voyage on which she was lost. After the wreck of the vessel he claimed that his action was caused by a premonition that the ship would go down. Those who know him say he is brimful of premonitions. He is a married man and has one child. The elopement created a genuine sensation, as no one was aware that he entertained any improper feelings for Miss Bailey, the subject of his guilty love, who has not yet seen eighteen summers. He paid every attention to his wife, who comes from high society, up to the hour of his elopement.

What action will be taken in Fletcher's case by the Navy Department is not yet known. It is believed, however, that as soon as the attending physicians have formed an opinion in regard to his mental aberration allegation, he will be court martialed for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He can also be tried for a breach of discipline, the articles of suspension ordering him to remain within the boundaries of the State of Maryland until the expiration of the two years. In the meantime he may be considered under arrest, as the officers have instructions to prevent his leaving the Navy Yard.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The World in Miniature.

Mr. Grube, a maker of wax images in this city, has constructed what is claimed to be the largest globe of the world, showing the ranges of mountains, and other peculiarities of the surface of the earth in relief, now in existence. Its diameter is four feet and about one inch, the scale being 1 in 10,000,000. The range of even the Himalayas would not be visible upon this globe if the same scale were adopted for the elevations as for the map, and accordingly the relief is made upon a scale which exaggerates heights twenty times. The oceans, seas and rivers are colored blue; the continents are yellow; the glaciers, ice-bergs and floating cakes of ice white. Plains and mountain ranges are clearly shown, and every part of the world is exhibited in its true character. Red, black and white lines cross the globe to indicate the isothermal belts, the variations of the magnetic needle, the date line where ships correct their logs by skipping from Saturday to Monday, and vice versa, and other facts of like character. The map has been corrected in the light of the latest discoveries down to two months ago. The northern coast of Siberia has been much altered in the atlasses by the Nordenskeldt expedition, the ships sailing in deep water over places marked a five hundred miles inland, and being compelled to go hundreds of miles around promontories, etc., which are occupied on the maps by bodies of water. The globe is made of wood. The relief is formed by wax. Mr. Grube has been two years in perfecting his globe, and Chief-Justice Daly and other geographers have lately been giving attention to it. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

We may sentimentalize about the sacredness of human life; we may deplore the waywardness of human nature, which has turned a bright and promising young man into a thief. The inexorable laws of society, written or unwritten, will hold him guiltless who shoots down the man who invades his domestic circle, bent on plunder. And the man who takes the life of the invader under such circumstances is applauded for his courageous defense.—*N. Y. Times.*

The English language is wonderful for its aptness of expression. When a number of men and women get together and look at each other from the sides of a room, that's called a sociable. When a hungry crowd calls upon a poor minister and eats him out of house and home, that's called a donation party.—*Turner's Falls Reporter.*

SPONGE CAKE.—Ten eggs, and pound of granulated sugar, well beaten together; beat the whites to a froth; then add half pound of flour and one teaspoonful baking powder; then add the whites of the eggs.

But little do men perceive what solitude is, and how far it extends. For a crowd is no company; men's faces are but like pictures in a gallery, and talk but a tinkling cymbal, where there is no love.

Intelligence Items.

A suit in the Tennessee courts ran from 1832 to 1875.

Mr. Charles Dickens is compiling a Dictionary of England.

Charleston ships daily by express 12,800 quarts of strawberries to New York.

Brunswick, Ga., claims the champion rain-fall—ten and one-tenth inches in eighteen hours.

A cold snap caused a good deal of corn and cotton, even as far south as Florida, to be plowed up and planted over.

In Florida there are seventy cigar factories. The largest is that of Sidenburg & Co., at Key West, where 10,708,170 cigars were made in 1878.

During the war an old bachelor named McKissick was killed near Waco, Texas, and the other day, while tearing down his shanty, a negro found $8065 in gold.

Dr. Russell, who, at the opening of the war of the rebellion, visited this country as correspondent of the London *Times*, is to be knighted and to receive a valuable appointment.

Black is never used at funerals in Russia, nor worn by mourners. There is a society in London whose members are trying to abolish the practice of wearing mourning at all.

In an odd St. Cloud (Minn.) wedding the groom could not speak or understand a word of German, whilst the bride was a German who could not speak or understand a word of English.

A tornado that destroyed Waterbom, South Carolina, killed three white and three colored persons outright, and wounded three whites severely and three colored persons mortally. Seven churches were destroyed.

A Kentucky paper says: All our State exchanges this week are enthusiastic over wheat prospects. They are also agreed that fruit prospects are good, except peaches, which some declare all right and others all wrong.

The widow of Lieut. Hiram H. Benner, the yellow fever hero, has been presented with a cosy house at Elgin, Ill. Enough money has been invested in government bonds for her benefit to give her an annual income of $600.

In Mississippi there are 348,244 pupil children—158,156 white, and 190,088 colored. Of these, 100,676 whites and 104,779 colored attend school. The school fund for the past year amounted to $626,268—per capita in average daily attendance $3 42.

Among the articles placed in the cornerstone of the Columbus Confederate monument was a piece of the bloody battle-flag of the 12th Georgia regiment, in carrying which seven men were killed in the battle of Sharpsburg, and several others wounded.

The Woman's Prison Association of New York has given shelter during the past year to four hundred women. Two-thirds of them have been placed in the way of pursuing useful and honorable lives. This society is supported by private charities assisted by its temporary inmates, who share its benefits.

Miss Lavinia Goodsell, a Wisconsin young woman, having drawn a bill and procured its passage through the legislature authorizing the admission of women to the bar on the same terms as men, has been herself admitted and has conducted several cases successfully.

In a late German story the hero gives a rhapsodical description of "the first kiss" in these ebullient words: "'Am I really dear to you, Sophia?' I whispered, and pressed my burning lips to her rosy mouth. She did not say yes; she did not say no; but she returned my kiss, and my soul was no longer in my body; I touched the stars; the earth went from under my feet." All of which is very pretty and very poetic, but very indefinite. What the practical American reader wants to know is, if that is the transcendental German way of saying that he was at that particular moment lifted by a paternal boot-toe?

The Emperor Napoleon III., during his visit to England, contrived to win the warm friendship of the Queen and Prince Albert, which, in the case of the former, has been extended to his widow and son. The young Louis Napoleon, before departing for the Zulu war, called upon the queen to bid adieu, and, according to a London paper, she received him with the greatest cordiality, thanking him in a trembling voice for the courageous interest he evinced in her army and country. She seated him beside her on a sofa during the interview, and, as he rose to depart, she drew a ring from her hand, and, placing it upon his finger, asked him to preserve it as a mark of her gratitude. The young man was visibly affected by the queen's gift and words.

Mrs. Marion Lewis (George Eliot) is thus described by a correspondent: My hand was held for a moment by a lady in the plainest possible attire. Somewhat to my surprise I found her intensely feminine. Her slight figure—it might almost be called diminutive—her gentle, persuasive air, her constrained gesticulation, the low, sweet voice—all were as far removed from the repulsive phenomenon, the "man-woman," as it is possible to conceive. The brow alone seemed to betray her intellectual superiority; her face reminded me somewhat of the portrait of Charlotte Bronte, that every one is familiar with. Yet there was no striking similarity; I should rather say the types of head and face are the same. When she crossed the room to call attention to a volume under discussion she seemed almost like an invalid, and evinced also an invalid's indifference to fashion and frivolity in dress. Perhaps it is half true, the strange story that I heard in all its variations, for there were those present who sat transfixed and gazed rapturously upon the creator of "Romola" and "Adam Bede." Every syllable she uttered sank deep into fertile hearts. I can speak for the homely home that seemed almost bare, and for the homely hospitality, than which nothing can be less pretentious. I shall never forget the absolute repose of Mrs. Lewis, the deliberation with which she discussed the affairs of life, speaking always as if she were revealing only about a tenth part of her knowledge upon the subject in question. With her it seemed as if the tides had already come in; as if she had weathered the ultimate storm; as if circumstance and not desire had swept her apart from her kind, and left her isolated, the unrivalled mistress of a passionless experience.

Zulu Military Customs.

It is of interest here to glance for a moment at the Zulu army which Cetywayo commands. The following is extracted from papers published in November last by Lord Chelmsford, for the information of those under his command. The Zulu army was then estimated at 50,000 men, but is now probably very much greater. "The method employed in recruiting its ranks is as follows:—At short intervals, varying from two to five years, all the young men who have, during that time attained the age of fourteen or fifteen years, are formed into a regiment, which, after a year's probation, during which they are supposed to pass from boyhood and its duties to manhood, is placed at a military kraal or headquarters. In some cases they are sent to an already existing kraal, which is the headquarters of a corps or regiment, of which they then become part; in others, especially when the young regiment is numerous, they build a new military kraal. As the regiment grows old it generally has one or more regiments embodied with it, so that the young men may have the benefit of their elder's experience, and when the latter gradually die out may take their place and keep up the name and prestige of their military kraal. In this manner corps are formed, often many thousands strong, such, for instance as the Undi. Under this system, then, the Zulu army has gradually increased, until at present it consists of twelve corps and two regiments, each possessing its own military kraal. The corps necessarily contain men of all ages, some being married and wearing the head ring, others unmarried; some being old men, scarcely able to walk, while others are hardly out of their teens. Indeed, five of these corps are now composed of a single regiment each, which has abthe original but practically non-existent regiment to which it had been affiliated. The chief distinction is between married and unmarried men. No one in Zululand, male or female, is permitted to marry without the direct permission of the king, and when he allows a regiment to do so, which is not before the men are forty years of age, they have to shave the crown of the head and to put a ring round it, and then they become one of the "white" regiments, carrying white shields, etc, in contradistinction to the "black" or unmarried regiments, who wear their hair naturally and have colored shields. The total number of regiments in the Zulu army is 33, of whom 18 are formed of men with rings on their heads and 15 of unmarried men. Seven of the former are composed of men over sixty years of age, and their numbers are not given in the accompanying list, so that for practical purposes there are not more than 26 Zulu regiments ready to take the field, numbering altogether 40,400. Of these 22,500 are between 20 and 30 years of age, 10,000 between 30 and 40, 3,400 between 40 and 50, and 4,500 between 50 and 60 years of age. Drill, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, is unknown among the Zulus; the few simple movements which they perform with any method, such as forming a circle of companies or regiments, breaking into companies or regiments from the circle, forming a line of march in order of companies or in close order of regiments, not being deserving of the name. The officers have, however, their regulation duties and responsibilities, according to their rank, and the men lend a ready obedience to their orders. As might be expected, a savage army like that of Zululand neither has nor requires much commissariat or transport; the former consists of three or four days' provisions in the shape of maize or millet and a herd of cattle, proportioned to the distance to be traversed, accompanies each regiment; the latter consists of a number of lads who follow each regimeut, carrying the sleeping mats, blankets and provisions, and assisting to drive the cattle. When a Zulu army on the line of march comes to a river in flood, and the breadth of the stream which is out of their depth does not exceed from ten to fifteen yards, they plunge in in a dense mass, holding on to one another, those behind forcing them forward, and thus succeed in crossing with the loss of a few of their number. In the event of hostilities arising between the Zulu nation and any other (unless some very sudden attack was made on their country), messengers would be sent traveling, night and day if necessary, by the king, to order men to assemble in regiments at their respective military kraals, where they would find the commanding officer ready to receive them. It is to be noted that, although the above were the ordinary customs of the Zulu army when at war, it is more than probable that great changes both in movement and dress, will be made consequent on the introduction of firearms among them." This extract refers to the state of the Zulu army just previous to the breaking out of hostilities. —*N. Y. Sun.*

How Monkeys are Captured.

Monkeys are pretty common, yet as all the families are remarkably cunning, has it ever occurred to the reader how they are taken? Pitfalls will take a lion, and the famished monarch will, after a few days starvation, dart into a cage containing food, and thus be secured. But how are monkeys caught? The ape family resembles man. Their vices are human. They love liquor and fall. In Darfour and Senar the natives make a fermented beer, of which the monkeys are passionately fond. Aware of this the natives go to the parts of the forest frequented by the monkeys, and set on the ground calabashes full of the enticing liquor. As soon as the monkey sees and tastes it, he utters loud cries of joy that soon attract his comrades. Then an orgie begins, and in a short time they will show all degrees of intoxication. Then the negroes appear. The few who come too late to get fuddled escape. The drinkers are too far gone to distrust them, but apparently take them for larger species of their own genus. The negroes take some up and these begin to weep and cover them with kisses. When a negro takes one by the hand to lead him off, the nearest monkey will cling to the one who thus finds a support and endeavor to go on also. Another will grasp at him, and so on, until the negro leads a staggering line of ten or a dozen tipsy monkeys. When finally brought to the village they are securely caged up and gradually sobered down; but for two or three days a gradual diminishing supply of liquor is given them, so as to reconcile them by degrees to their state of captivity.

Tramps have gorge-us times, says Puck.

Addie's Apple Pies.

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

"Now, Joseph, a pail of fresh water, please, from the well," said Addie Silvester. "And some oven wood, and a bunch of fennel, and some of those big roses from the bush by the stone wall. Not all the bloomed-out ones, you know, Joseph, but buds and half-blown flowers."

"Yes, miss," said Joseph.

"And stop by the hennery fence, Joseph, and see that the brood of little ducklings is all right, and the calf hasn't jumped over the wall, and—good gracious me, what *are* you staring at, Joseph?"

The hired-boy, a great awkward lout of sixteen, turned very red.

"Please, miss, I can't help it," said Joseph. "But please, miss, I'll go as fast as ever I can; and if I can't find no roses, please, miss, I knows a bush of lovely wild honeysuckle down by the swamp."

Away went Joseph, swinging awkwardly from side to side in his gait, while Miss Silvester, standing at her pastry-table, reflected:

"How dreadfully awkward that boy is! One would actually suppose him to be all feet and hands. And I wish we could break him of that dreadful habit of staring with those gobble eyes of his."

Alas, how pathetically different were the meditations of honest Joe!

"Ain't she like an angel!" said Joseph, to himself, stumbling over the stone fence, and frightening the golden-jacketed little ducklings hither and yon. "My! how them eyes of her'n do sparkle, and them little white teeth shine, every time she speaks! I wish I was a buccaneer, or the captain of a three-masted brig, and then I'd marry her, and we'd go and live on a desert island, where there wasn't nothin' but palms and bananer trees!"

While pretty Addie, slicing up the golden hemispheres of the July apples for pies, was glancing shyly at the sparkle of a certain ring upon the forefinger of her left hand—a plain, old-fashioned band of gold, with four claws grasping a small but brilliantly-watered diamond—the engagement ring which Harry Fielding had given her two days before.

"And to think that it was Harry's mother's, thirty years ago;" said Addie to herself, turning the pretty, apple-stained finger round and round, to see the sunbeams splinter into colored rain-bows against the crystal facets. "Oh, dear! I wonder how I shall look, thirty years from now? But mamma is quite right—I oughtn't to wear it about my housework."

And, slipping it off, she laid the yellow circlet on the table, and proceeded to shower a dust of sweet-scented cinnamon over the apple-slices as they lay in their nest of crust.

And Joe returned, with a pail of water, an armful of wood, a favorable report concerning the ducklings and the red calf, and a bunch of delicious pink roses, that scented all the air.

"Now, Joe," said Miss Silvester, briskly, "you may carry these apple-parings to Bob, the pony, and then you may go and pick some peas for dinner."

"Yes, miss," said Joe.

And Addie fell into a deep reverie, as she covered in her pies with a blanket of snowy paste, and decorated the same with the fantastic motions of the mysterious little instrument which housewives call a "jiggering-iron"—a reverie as to whether she should be married in white swiss muslin, with a wreath and veil, or in a brown cashmere traveling dress, and a brown hat, with a crimson carnation in the side.

"I suppose the cashmere would really be the most sensible and useful," mused Addie, as she put the pies into the oven, and glanced mechanically up at the clock, to see what time it was. "But, oh, dear! the white swiss and the veil would be so lovely! And a girl never can expect to be a bride but once."

And she ran out to gather some red raspberries for grandfather Silvester's eleven o'clock bowl of bread and milk.

When she came back, Joe was shelling peas at the kitchen-table.

"Please, miss, there wasn't nothin' to do at the barn, just now," said Joe, "an' I thort I'd help you a spell."

"That's right, Joseph!" said Miss Silvester, with the gracious mien of a princess.

For the beautiful Miranda disdained not the worship of a Caliban, and to Adelaide Silvester there was something rather amusing than otherwise in the idea that Joseph, the gobble-eyed farmlad, with the red hands and the preposterous feet, was her humble slave and adherent; for a woman naturally likes to queen it over the lowliest creature alive.

"Hello!" cried Mr. Harry Fielding, putting his handsome head into the kitchen; "how deliciously your pies smell, Addie!"

"I made them myself," said Miss Silvester, with pardonable pride, as she looked down at the round, sunshiny trophies of her culinary skill—"without so much as recipe-book to refer to. And—"

But just at that moment she chanced to glance at the forefinger of her left hand, her mind attracted thither by an odd chain of associations with the apple-pie making.

The diamond!

She looked eagerly down at the table where she had laid it. There was no ring there.

"Oh, Harry, its gone!" she cried, nervously clasping her hands.

"What has gone?" said Harry Fielding. "What are you talking about, Addie?"

"My diamond ring," said poor Addie.

And then she sat down in one of the rush-bottomed kitchen chairs, and began to cry.

"Not *gone!* said Harry, cheerfully. "My darling, how should it be gone? It had neither wings to fly withal, nor legs to run. It's here somewhere, I don't doubt; it *must* be here."

But it was not. They searched high and low; they swept the kitchen, like the woman in Scripture, and still no sparkling stone rewarded their anxious scrutiny.

"I have it!" cried Harry, slapping his knees and bursting into a laugh. "You've baked it in one of the apple pies: It's the old story of the Maid and the Magpie over again."

And, then and there, the covers were taken off the apple pies, and their fragment contents prodded with a silver fork; and still no diamond appeared.

Mrs. Silvester looked hesitatingly at her daughter just then.

"What is it, mamma?" cried Addie.

"My dear," said the old lady, "I would be one of the last to believe evil of a fellow-creature, but—"

"But *what*, mamma?" urged Addie.

"According to your own statement," said Mrs. Silvester, reluctantly, "there was only one person in the kitchen all the time you were making those apple pies, and that person was—"

"Joseph!" cried out Addie, a flush of deep rose-red rising to her forehead.

"Joseph?" echoed Harry Fielding, springing involuntarily to his feet.

"Your father took him from the work-house," said Mrs. Silvester, "against my advice and consent. His uncle was transported for burglary in England; his father died here in a gipsy encampment. He—"

"But, mamma," pleaded Addie, who had a sort of tacit liking for the uncouth creature, "we've always found him honest and truthful in every respect."

"Up to the present moment—yes," said Mrs. Silvester, cautiously. "But there must always be a *first* offense. And if it was not Joseph who took the ring, who *was* it?"

There was a moment's silence in the room, and then Addie said, in a low, sad tone:

"I don't *want* to believe it, but I'm afraid it must have been Joseph."

Of course Joseph denied it; but Joseph was not one of those fortunate individuals whom nature has blessed with a prepossessing appearance or ready utterance, and his blushing, stammering denial was nowise in his favor. And Joseph was ignominiously searched, and his poor little garret-room was turned inside out, and Joseph himself was taken to the village station-house, there to await the decree of Squire Sam Birdsall, who dealt out the law and order of the neighborhood. And, of all the shame and degradation of the whole business, one envenomed arrow stung poor Joseph sharpest.

"*She* believes me guilty!" said Joseph to himself, over and over again; "*she* thinks that I am the thief!"

"Has any one remembered to feed Bob?" said grandfather Silvester, the cheerful, chair-ridden old man, who was mind, ears and memory for the whole family, "Your father is away at market, my dear, and it used to be poor Joseph's business, you know."

"I'll run out and feed him this minute," said Addie.

For Bob was her little cream-white pony, her own especial pet and darling, as far removed from the drudgery of the farm horses as Jupiter above a glow-worm.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear! I didn't know we should miss poor Joseph so!"

Bob whinnied pitifully as his little mistress' light footfall sounded on the stable threshold. She went up to him, and laid her cheek against his satin neck.

"Poor fellow!" she cried, "are you hungry?"

And she looked remorsefully into his empty manger, where lay two or three apple-parings, discarded, for some excellent equine reason, by the fastidious Bob, and—what was it that sparkled like a drop of dew in their midst?

Her diamond ring!

The ring itself, with its slender hoop of gold slightly marred by the prints of Bob's teeth (no wonder that the sagacious quadruped regarded it as an indigestible morsel, and rejected it from the juicy morsels which he had elected to swallow)—the diamond, sparkling as bright as ever!

With a low cry, she caught it up, and flew back into the house, flushed and breathless with delight.

"Mamma! grandfather!" she cried, "it wasn't Joseph after all! Look, look! it was thrown into Bob's manger, with the apple-parings. Call Harry, somebody! Tell him to go and bring Joseph back! I declare to goodness, I could kiss the poor fellow, to think how he has been treated!"

She didn't kiss him, but her sweet, apologetic words were like dew on the fever of the poor lad's sore heart, when once more he found himself within the walls of the Silvester farmhouse.

"It wasn't the jail, miss," stuttered he, "nor it wasn't the hard names, nor it wasn't yet the being suspected by all the rest of 'em; but I didn't want *you* to think evil of me, miss!"

"And I never will again, Joseph!" said Addie, fervently.

"Baby Mine."

The baby carriage made its appearance yesterday for the season of 1879. It was occupied by the usual baby, and it was propelled by the woman who looks into all the store windows as she goes along. A reporter who followed the carriage for an hour found that it collided with five women, ten men, six curb-blocks, four boxes and a street car, and every collision only made the woman more determined to occupy two-thirds of the sidewalk if it took all summer. She succeeded. They all succeed. A woman pushing a baby carriage in front of her on the sidewalk is as dangerous as seven roller-skaters and four velocipede riders combined. She can't kill a full-grown man quite as promptly as a runaway team, but she can knock his shins to pieces, tumble him over, upset all his good resolutions and leave him flint-hearted and evil-minded. You can't dodge a baby cab. Your only safe way is to make a jump from the curbstone or climb a ladder. They go on wheels. They are supposed to be a convenience which no respectable baby can do without. No matter who first got the idea that jolting a baby around town, bobbing him over curbstones and bouncing him over crosswalks would sweeten his disposition—the idea is correct. Put a man in a vehicle of the sort and his back would be broken in an hour, but babies have no backs. They are simply great big hunks of sweetness. The only reason why all the Union regiments in the late war were not armed with baby carriages was because the factories could not supply them. They would have ended the war in one year. The woman with the baby carriage needs no advice. She knows enough to head the vehicle towards every crowd she can see. The thicker the crowd the more business she has there. It is her duty to run to all fires with it, to select the busiest crosswalks, and to get in front of all runaway teams, and she perfectly understands it. If there is any country on earth where these vehicles are not in use, it is no country to live in.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"There are too many woman in the world; sixty thousand more women than men in Massachusetts," growled the husband. "That is the survival of the fittest, my dear," replied the wife.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in
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The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Thursday, May 29th, 1879.

COLUSA IN HARMONY.

As did the Democratic Convention of Yolo County, so has that of Colusa, in endorsing the new Constitution and pledging the party to its support and faithful execution. We are informed that two-thirds of the delegates to the Colusa Convention were new Constitution men, and that they elected all Democrats of that class to the State Convention. It will be seen that the Democracy of Colusa will not abandon the Democratic party for the sake of putting new party men into office, deeming, as we do, that it is unnecessary and un-Democratic. Appended is the Colusa County Democratic

PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of Colusa county, in Convention assembled, de hereby declare and publish these principles and purposes:

First—That while we recognize the Constitution of the United States, with the several amendments thereto, and laws passed in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, we maintain that all powers not thus specially delegated are reserved to the States or to the people.

Second—That the right to control elections by the use of the Federal army not having been thus delegated, the attempt of the Republican party in that direction is unconstitutional and revolutionary; and, as a free and unawed ballot is the palladium of our liberties, we heartily commend and endorse the stand taken by the Democratic representatives in Congress against such a death-stab at popular rights.

Third—That the Democratic party has always accepted, and does now accept the results of the war as final, and has ever since desired to do away with sectional strife; and we view with alarm its continued agitation by the Republican party; that it is kept up by the leaders of that party for the sole purpose of maintaining power through the prejudices of the people.

Fourth—That, as the Constitution recently adopted by the people of California will be, when it takes effect, the supreme law of this State, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to carry it out in all its parts, in letter and in spirit; and that we will help to pass and enforce such laws under it as shall make the burdens of government bear equally upon all men in all stations of life.

Fifth—That there is no excuse whatever for any Democrat to abandon the organization to put in operation the provisions of the new Constitution, as more than two-thirds of the Democrats of the State voted for it, and no true Democrat who voted against it will now make a factious opposition to its provisions because it is contrary to Democratic doctrine to do so. The recent amendments to the Federal Constitution were opposed by nearly the entire Democratic party, but we point with pride to the fact that on the adoption thereof all opposition ceased. The Democratic party is equal to any emergency.

Sixth—That we condemn as un-Democratic all attempts at proscribing members of the party for differences of opinion on the new Constitution or any other matters not involving well settled principles of the party.

Seventh—We pledge ourselves to carry out, as for as lies in our power, the reforms intended by the framers of the new Constitution.

HORS DE COMBAT.

The Democratic Convention completely unhorsed the proposed new party men by passing a resolution recognizing the new Constitution as the supreme law of the State and pledging "ourselves to its support and to make all proper efforts to have it honestly, impartially and faithfully interpreted and executed." The next thing to do in order to carry this resolution into effect is to put up a sound New Constitution Democrat for the Legislature; and this accomplished, where is there any room left for a new party to stand upon? Two parties are necessary, and two are quite enough. Let the Republicans do as above suggested, and the bill will be filled. If the people want a third party, of course they will have it; but there is no earthly necessity for it, and we hope and believe that all good Democrats wil keep clear of it, and Republicans also. We predict here and now, that if the third party places candidates in the field they will be the worst whipped set of men that ever ran for office in Yolo county.

AT LAST.

We are glad to find, although contrary to our own and the general expectation, that the *Mail* opposes the new party scheme, and sensibly advises that the old parties are good enough and should not be deserted for the sake of forming a short-lived affair. We are not surprised either that it should advise the Republican party to nominate candidates whom the new Constitution men can support. That's right enough. Both the old parties should nominate good men in any event, and if they do this the candidates of one of them, or a part of both, will be elected. No new party is necessary.

ONE DEMOCRAT IN FAVOR OF A NEW PARTY.

NEAR MADISON, Cal., May 25th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Believing that you are willing to publish the views of all persons who write in a temperate style and who do not stoop to low personal abuse, I send you another short communication.

I have been to Woodland twice during the past week and have witnessed some peculiar things and heard some remarkable statements. I conversed with some men of reputed intelligence who still call themselves *old simon pure Democrats*, who voted in favor of the old Constitution. I was asked of I was going to abandon them and join the new Constitution party? I frankly told them I was, and gave them my reasons for so doing. I regarded it for the present without any platform upon which I could stand and entertaining no principles that I could endorse.

From my stand point, a party to be lasting and durable must have some great underlying principles that are as immutable as the everlasting mountains. The Democratic party has principles of that character. Jefferson and Madison opposed the old Federal party headed by Alexander Hamilton, who was in favor of a strong, consolidated government, ignoring, to a great extent, the existence of any State rights. Andrew Jackson vetoed the renewal of the charter keeping in existence the old United States Bank, fearing it would grow up to be a great oppressive monopoly, opposed to every interest of the people. The party was opposed to a high protective tariff, because it built up a large privileged class in our midst, taxing the people to make a few men rich. "Free trade" has been one of their maxims for all time. Since I have been in California every Democratic and Republican platform have contained the above named principles. Especially since the Central Pacific Railroad has been finished, and they commenced charging their exorbitant rates for freights and fares, and to drive all competition from our inland waters of navigation. The hue and cry from all quarters came, that we must put a stop to such outrages committed by a corporation that derived all its power from the people. Year after year the politicians would draw platforms, present them at the conventions, have them adopted, containing many and strong resolutions against the encroaching power of corporations, and their opposition to building up any privileged classes, giving them rights and privileges which were denied to others, and making strong pledges to their parties to carry them out. By such means they floated into office and that would be the last we would hear from them on those *vital subjects* to the people, until another election would come around and the same course would be gone through again. Frank Freeman was an exception. He got up a bill to regulate freights and fares, and for his *audacity* he was talked of for Govenor. But what finally became of his bill the historian will never know; the presumption is, that Stanford's Baltimore oysters, overcame him and his bill both, and Freeman failed to be our next Govenor. During the same session J. T. Farley had a similar bill to Freeman's which went in the same way, and secured to Farley, through the influence of the railroad monopoly, a seat in the United States Senate.

All the strong planks of the platform of both parties, for the present, have been transfered to the new Constitution, and upon it the adherents to principles that underlie and give strength to all good governments now take their stand and invite all men to go with them. I would now like to see a platform gotten up by Democrats or Republicans who voted for the old Constitution and intended making their fight as the *simon pures*.

I arraign the men whom California and Yolo county has heretofore conferred her honors upon, as having abandoned the great principles of the Democratic party, during the past tremendous conflict; such men as Gov. Irwin, Jo Hamilton, Senator Casserly, Bill Minis, and many others whom I could name. We now ask you to "bring forth friut meet for repentance," come aboard of the old platform embodied in the new Constitution, and help us to launch our new ship of reform, having for our motto "Equality for all citizens before the law," with able commanders and vigilant pilots, who will land us in a calm sea of prosperity and happiness, where the foliage and flowers shall be forever green and the sunshine of contentment and peace shall rest upon us forevermore. GEO. J. LUCAS.

THE hardest, most unkindest cut of all on the new party office-seekers, comes from the Winters *Advocate*, which favored the new Constitution before the election. Here it is: "I have wanted office a long time, but I never had any qualifications to recommend me to the people until I happened to vote for the new Constitution. 'Rah for the new party!" Of course it might be considered unkind to apply this to any individual, and as the *Advocate* did not do so, we shall leave anyone whom the coat fits to put it on.

WHEN our Madison correspondent questions the Democracy of "such men as Gov. Irwin, Jo Hamilton, Senator Casserly and Bill Minis," he takes unwarranted liberty. If *they* are not Democrats, the word had better be obliterated.

WE are surprised at the views expressed by our correspondent, Geo. J. Lucas, in regard to platforms. What more he could ask for, than the platform adopted by the Democratic County Convention, we fail to see.

IT was very gratifying to all Democrats to see the harmony and patriotic action that prevailed at the Democratic County Convention on Friday. It augurs success in the coming election.

Letter from Knights Landing.

KNIGHTS LANDING, May 28th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Our town is not quite as lively as San Francisco, but we live in hope. The farmers in this immediate neighborhood have a fine prospect for an abundant crop of wheat. The most of them have already finished making hay, after encountering inumerable little drawbacks in the way of copious showers; notwithstanding all of which they have plenty of that article so indispensible to farmers.

Our politicians and New Constitution men are becoming more quiet, and after having formed a New Constitution Club, they seem to have settled quietly down to await future developments.

Our physicians are kept tolerable busy attending to sick people, of which, as is usual at this season of the year, we have a goodly number.

Our society and amusements are the same old routine, and notwithstanding dull times and considerable sickness, we have a very popular dancing academy in full blast under the immediate supervision of Professor Owens. Your correspondent looked in upon the festive gathering last evening, and the first sound that greeted our ears was "first lady balance to the right," in a stentorian voice; and what do you think, Mr. Editor? Shades of terpsichore! that lady (?) was none other than Fisher, Plummer's wagon painter. He sailed gracefully out to the right, pirouted a little to the left, and with a graceful bow caromed on two more ladies of the same style of dress and complexion. We looked further around the set and saw all the other ladies named respectively, Jimmy, Orrin and George—singular names for ladies, but none the less true; in fact Jimmy would answer tolerably well for a country specimen of the e-of-ter sex if he only had a calico pull-back and his auburn locks done up "a la chignon." The music by the renowned torturer, "Butch," accompanied by a guitar, was superb. We left that academy thoughtfully. D. J.

A Complaint.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Like all other honest citizens I like to see the peace and harmony of the community maintained at any expense. Diligence in a peace officer is to be admired at all times. But it seems that some of our officers are exercising their inherent power most too freely. Lately arrests have been made almost daily, some of which were without the least chance of conviction. It has become a sort of "innocent amusement" to arrest a man found carrying his blankets. To-day a man was arrested and confined for simply carrying a pistol on the street openly and peaceably. He had done nothing so far as any one knew or had a right to suppose. Now some of those men who carry their blankets do so from force of necessity and are honest and upright in the fullest sense of the term; and I for one do not think it proper to subject them all to suspicion because of the misdoings of some. We have just reasons to feel proud of our brace of local officers, and with the exception of over-diligence, I have no fault to find. CITIZEN.

WOODLAND, May 27th, 1879.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

San Luis Obispo Republican Convention.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, May 20.—D. C. Norcross, J. C. Currier, J. F. Thomas, Captain Harloe, and J. M. Wilcoxson were elected delegates to the Republican State Convention to-day.

Democratic Nominations in Sonoma.

SANTA ROSA, May 20.—The Democratic County Convention met to-day, and elected delegates to the State Convention, a County Central Committee, and County officers. The ticket gives general satisfaction.

Yuba Democratic Convention.

MARYSVILLE, May 20.—The Democratic County Convention met to-day, to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention; also to select a County Central Committee. At roll-call fifty-five delegates presented their credentials, and were admitted. The Convention adjourned to meet in this city Saturday, July 19th, to make nominations for county officers.

An Indissoluble Union.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The *World*, reviewing recent dates in the Senate, says, as the Yorkers of Grant are bent on getting from the Democrats a new sign and a new definition, let it be this: "An Indissoluble Union of Indestructible States," and let Democrats in Congress calmly and resolutely press forward under the banner to make this definition a reality.

No Desire to Enter Public Life.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The *Herald* says: In nearly every letter that General Grant sends to Rev. Dr. Newman, he speaks of the rest and enjoyment he has in his travels, and in two or three recent communications, referring to certain newspaper clippings sent to him, he said he had no desire to enter public life again.

The Appropriation Bills.

The *Sun's* special says: It is absolutely certain that both the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and the Army Appropriation bills will be passed before Congress adjourns. The number who were originally in favor of withholding supplies until the grievances were redressed is constantly decreasing. Either appropriations will be regularly made, or resolutions extending them will be passed.

International Christian Convention.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—The first biennial Convention of Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces assembled to-day. J. V. Farwell, of Chicago, First Vice-President, called the Convention to order. A Committee of one from each State, Territory, district and provincial organization was appointed to nominate permanent officers.

Destructive Fire.

PORTLAND, May 21.—A heavy fire is now raging at the Dalles. Nearly all the business portion of the town is consumed. Another dispatch furnished additional particulars. The town is almost burned down, and the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's office and engine house are totally destroyed. We think the fire is now under control.

Mexican International Exposition.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Ramon de Ybarroler, an eminent Mexican engineer and landowner, arrived yesterday from Mexico to supervise the construction of iron-work to be made in this country for the International Exhibition. He says public interest has been aroused, and people are preparing actively for the enterprise. He is confident the building will be ready and the exhibits in their proper departments by next January, when the exhibition is to be opened.

Cleansing the Streets.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—The Sanitary Association has commenced the important work of systematically flushing the street gutters with river water. This will be done daily the entire length of the city, six miles. They hope by this means to abate the nuisance of foul gutters. The French Market, and that portion of the city, will be supplied by a powerful pump and engine. The Association are constructing nuisance boats. They have ordered a number of sweeping machines, and are laboring faithfully in the interest of sanitary reforms throughout the city.

Iowa Democratic Convention.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, May 22.—The Democratic State Convention assembled this morning. Temporary organization was effected by choosing James R. Hagerman, of Keokuk, President. Upon taking the chair he returned thanks for the honor and endorsed the attitude of the Democratic party in Congress. He denounced President Hayes, and declared that the Democracy would not only elect the next President, but would inaugurate him. General A. C. Dodge was made Chairman, and T. O. Waters, Secretary. The Committee on Credentials reported 476 delegates present, out of 609 provided for in the call. H. H. Trimble was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and Moses Bloom for Lieut.-Governor.

Twelve Men Lost.

GLOUCESTER (Mass.), May 21.—The fishing schooner Ida C. Baker is lost, with a crew of twelve men.

Inter-Oceanic Canal.

PARIS, May 21.—The committee on Technical Questions appointed by the Darien Canal Congress, abandoned all projects except that for a canal via Nicaragua, with locks, and that for a canal to connect Limon Bay with the port of Panama. In its report, to be presented on Friday, the Committe will invite the Congress to decide finally between these two routes.

Married by Telegraph.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—Miss M. E. Budding and Mr. L. W. Walker were married by telegraph this evening, the bride and friends being present in the telegraph office in this city, and the groom at Owatonna, Minn., The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. G. Walker, of Monmouth, Ill.

California's New Constitution.

LONDON, May 23.—The *Times*, this morning, in commenting on the new Constitution of California, describes it as "the most astounding instrument ever framed for the government of a community," and thinks it must produce wide-spread ruin.

Munificent Bequest.

ALLENTOWN (Pa.), May 22.—The will of Judge Packer was read to-day. It bequeaths for the permanent endowment of the Lehigh University, of Bethlehem, $1,500,000; for a library for the University, $500,000; to the St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, $300,000; St. Mark's Episcopal Church Manchchunk, $30,000. Several other bequests will be kept private for the present.

Menagerie Burned.

DETROIT, May 22.—The menagerie establishment, owned by J. M. French, five miles north of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The elephant Sultan, five lions, a zebra, a leopard, stag, and many other valuable animals, were cremated. Loss heavy; insurance small.

While endeavoring to rescue the famous trick elephant Sultan, Mr. French was knocked senseless by the frightened animal, and barely escaped with his life. The loss on animals, circus paraphernalia and buildings is about $15,000; insurance about $12,000.

Senator Farley Interviewed.

NEW YORK; May 23.—An evening paper interviewed Senator Farley here to-day. He said: I see nothing in the situation in California to create any great alarm. Had I been there I should probably have stood against the new Constitution. There is a great deal of good in it, however. He has no doubt that the objectionable provisions will be evaded in one way or another, and so become practically a dead letter. Men of the Kearney stamp have exerted their full strength, and have failed to get what they wanted.

President of the Northern Pacific.

NEW YORK, May 24.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad to-day, Frederick Billings, formerly of California, was elected President, vice Charles B. Wright.

The Queen's Birthday.

MONTREAL, May 24.—The morning opened bright and clear. At eleven o'clock the Governor-General and Princess Louise came on the ground and were enthusiastically welcomed. His Excellency and the Princess rode along the line of troops, the band playing the national anthem and the artillery thundering forth a royal salute of twenty-one guns. When his Excellency arrived in front of the American regiment he took off his hat and addressed Colonel Anstin as follows: "Officers and men of the gallant Thirteenth: I welcome you to Canada to honor Her Majesty's birthday. We are brothers of one blood, in nationality and religion, and I am proud to welcome you to-day as brothers in arms." Having passed along the line the Governor-General and Princess returned to the saluting point. *Feu de Joie* was next in order. At the sound of the seventh gun from the batteries came the rattle of musketry all along the line. After the third round, hats were taken off and three cheers given in honor of Her Majesty. As the Brooklyn regiment came opposite the Governor-General and Princess, their band played. "God Save the Queen," whilst the crowd of people on the stand behind jumped to their feet and sent up rousing cheers.

Inaugural Cathedral Services.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Elaborate preparations are making for the inaugural services in the new Catholic Cathedral, Fifth Avenue. The edifice is to be blessed, not consecrated, it not being fully completed. Archbishops, Bishops and Priests from several States will assist in the ceremonies. Admission (by tickets only) to seats will be from $2 to $5, and are in great demand. The Cathedral will hold 19,000, and will seat 14,000, which is 9,000 more than any other church in the city will seat. The cost of the construction so far is over $4,000,000, and $600,000 more is required to finish it.

Battle with Insurgents.

ATHENS, May 22.—A dispatch has been received by the Minister of War, announcing an engagement between Turkish troops and insurgents at Perlasia, Thessaly. The Turks lost 450 killed and wounded, and the insurgents seventy, including their leaders.

A Desperado.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Frank Heyler, while on his way to the station-house to-day with Officer Alexander, seized a knife from a butcher stall and stabbed the officer, probably fatally. Another officer and a citizen, who came to the assistance of Officer Alexander, were also badly cut. Heyler was secured.

Death of Garrison.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison died at eleven o'clock to-night.

Troy Dye.

SACRAMENTO, May 25.—Troy Dye's condition to-day is not greatly changed. He has been told that his last hope is gone, and he will be hanged on Thursday. He made some replies, and said he was not crazy but had been sick. He, however, keeps up his insane actions, and the officers still believe him to be insane.

Earthquake at Virginia City.

VIRGINIA CITY, May 25.—Two shocks of earthquake were felt here at twenty minutes to eight this morning. Oscillation from south to north.

Six Days' Swim.

LONDON, May 25.—The six days' swimming match was won by Captain Webb, with a score of 74 miles; G. Fearne second, making 63 miles.

A Big Blow Up.

CHICAGO, May 25.—A *Tribune* dispatch says that the Oriental Powder Company's magazine near Brighton, Ill., containiug 50,000 kegs of powder, was struck by lightning, this afternoon, and blown to atoms.

Imposing Dedication Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The new St. Patrick's Cathedral, fifth avenue and Fiftieth street, was dedicated to public worship today, under the invocation of St. Patrick, with grand, solemn and imposing services. In the history of the Roman Catholic Church in America, no event has been celebrated with such magnificence or splendor. The musical programme included two choirs of 200 voices in all, one in the gallery and one in the chancel, under the leadership of the organist, W. F. Pecher, and Father Young. In the gallery an orchestra assisted the grand organ. The celebrant was Cardinal McCloskey; the assistant priest, Father Quinn; first deacon of honor, Father Preston; deacon of mass, Dr. McGlynn: master of ceremonies, Father Kearney. The morning dedication sermon was by Bishop Ryan of St. Louis, and the evening sermon by Bishop Keau of West Virginia. Archbishops from all parts of the United States participated and assisted in the ceremonies.

Penalties Upon Nihilists.

KREFF, May 25.—Of fourteen Nihilists court-martialed here on the 12th instant, two including Herr Brantner, a Prussian subject, have been sentenced to be shot, and ten others sentenced to various terms of servitude. Among the latter are three women, sentenced for fifteen years each.

Intercoeanic Canal Conference.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The *World*, which has from the beginning ridiculed the Paris Canal Conference, says editorially to-day: No careful reader of the *World* will be surprised to learn that the International Canal Congress at Paris, which was promoted and got together chiefly by efforts of Lieutenant Bonaparte Wyse and of a well-known American lady, originally of Boston, and more recently of Tunis, yesterday decided that the best route for the Isthmian Canal is the ronte suggested by Lieutenant Bonaparte Wise. The establishment of a grand international office at Paris for receiving subscriptions to cut this canal will now be in order.

What Fernando Wood Says.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A Washington special interviewed Fernando Wood, who said he don't intend to sail for Europe till Congress adjourns. He declared that Warner's Silver bill would never become a law; said the country was in the condition of a convalescent patient; when the doctor comes meddling and trying to dose such patient, he ought to be driven out with a horsewhip. He said, further, that he was positive the Committee of Ways and Means would not report any bill whatever at this session affecting the revenue or taxation.

"Rebellion," as Defined by Hayes.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The *Herald* says: If Pres't Hayes is correctly reported as saying, yesterday to General Conway of New Jersey, that it would be an act of "rebellion" for lawless people to fire upon steamboats engaged in lawful traffic on the Mississippi River, it is time for the lawyers of his Cabinet to devote a little attention to his education. Of course, lawless people must be punished if they meddle with other people engaged in lawful business and "rebellion," there is a gulf into which the President should not rashly plunge at the prayer of a casual interviewer from New Jersey or elsewhere. Was it an act of "rebellion," for a crazy Lieutenant to offer to pull the nose of President Jackson on board a steamboat "engaged in lawful business?"

Six Persons Drowned.

LAKE CHARLES (La.), May 25.—Yesterday, in Calcasieu River, a little below Lake Charles, during a thunderstorm, a whirlwind struck the small mail propeller Ramos, capsizing it, causing it to sink instantly in about thirty feet of water. There were six passengers. The Captain and engineers swam ashore, but all the passengers were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

Chile and Peru.

PANAMA, May 17.—The *Star and Herald* says: It appears that the bombardment of Pesagua and Moliendo were not acts of Vandalism, as the Peruvian Press and Government charge. Agents sent from the Chilean ships were ordered to advise the authorities to consider their ports under blockade, and to remove, or if necessary, destroy the launches in port. When the boats were within a hundred yards or so from land a hot fire was poured into them, killing and wounding several, which compelled the Chilean force to retire.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

M. C. WINCHESTER, - - - Editor.

All articles intended for this column must be sent to M. C. Winchester, Knights Landing, Yolo County, who has charge of the Temperance Department, by appointment of the Yolo County District Lodge I. O. G. T.

Strong Drink in Washington.

It is a well established fact in hydraulics that a stream cannot rise higher than its source. In Physics that fact being undisputable, it follows as clearly that society will not be better than the individuals that composed it. Now let us briefly follow those facts and see to what result it will lead us. Wahington, the Nation's Capital, at the last census had a population of 110,000 inhabitants. Let us place it at present at 125,000 as a correct basis for our table, and see what connection we can establish between crimes and strong drink.

During the last Congress (45th) a bill by the Hon. James Munroe of Ohio was introduced to remedy the evils of drinking, the following tables were obtained from Maj. Morgan, the Chief of Police, for the ending Sept. 30th, 1878.

The number of arests made	12,333
Number of Males arrested	10,426
Number of Females arrestes	1,907
Number between 10 and 20 arrested	2,760
No. arrested for drunkenness (7-10)	8,633
Offenders against persons	8,706

Now the first thing that fixes the attention in this startling array of figures is the large number of arrests, being one in ten and one-half—the next is the number of women—which is one in six; then comes the number between 10 and 20 years of age, men boys and girls, which is nearly one-fourth of the whole. Of offenders against persons the number is a little larger than the number arrested for drunkenness which was seven-tenths of the whole, or 8,633.

Let us briefly summarize and see if we can fully comprehend the magnitude of the evil we wish to present: 1 in 11 violated the law; 1 in 6¼ of those arrested were women; 1 in 4 were children between 10 and 12 years of age, and 7 in 10, or 70 per cent., were arrest-for drunkenness. And this appalling array of facts is not from some obscure place in the middle of the fifteenth century where the light of intelligence had not penetrated, but the capital of the nation, and the home of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Lincoln.

The tale of shame does not happen in some benighted country in Africa, but in the land that is the home of the steamboat and telegraph and numerous other inventions that has made the Nineteenth century a marvel of wonders.

Washington, the Capital city, where is congregated the wisdom of the nation—a place that has 500 tippling places licensed to destroy, and 300 more that sell the liquid poison in defiance of law. With all these facts before us, is it any wonder that Congressmen indulge in arguments that Belshazzar would stand aghast at, disgracing themselves and overwhelming their constituents with humiliation and shame?

Some may ask what is the remedy for this? It lies with the people. Congress is the governing body for the Capital of the nation. If the people would elect to the next Congress men pledged to drive out this great shame, three-fourths of the police expense would be abolished, taxes would be lessened in proportion and peace and prosperity would rule where now is strife and poverty. Let the people consider and be wise.

BORN.

In Woodland, May 24th, 1879, to the wife of N. G. Piper, a Daughter.

In Woodland, May 26th, 1879, to the wife of Joseph Caldwell, a Daughter.

MARRIED.

At Grimes' Landing, Grand Island, Colusa County, Sunday evening, May 25th, 1879, by Elder J. E. Barnes, Mr. Irwin A. Porter, of Woodland, to Miss Lizzie Rollins, of Grand Island.

At the same time and place, and by the same, Mr. Jasper Viney to Miss Annie Rollins, both of Grand Island.

Cake and wine accompanied the above notices, for which thanks. We do not know the other parties, but have known Irwin for many years; and now that he has taken to himself a partner for life, we hope that both he and his better half, together with her sister and sister's partner, will all realize their fondest hopes in this life and be prepared for life in the long hereafter.

DIED.

May 26th, 1879, five miles west of Woodland, W. M. Moore, youngest child of Robert E. and Martha Ann Moore, aged 2 years and 18 days.

In Woodland, May 23d, Dr. Myron M. Wheeler, aged 46 years.

In Woodland, May 24th, Henry Clay Pockman, aged 44 years—a native of Missouri.

In Woodland, May 23d, 1879, Thos. A. Stoddard, aged 70 years.

Steamer Sunk—Seventy Lives Lost.

CALCUTTA, May 26.—The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ava was sunk in a collision with another vessel, and sixty-six of her crew and four passengers drowned. The Ava was an iron-screw steamer of 2,600 tons, and was built in 1873.

BIBLICAL LECTURES

WARNING THE WORLD!

A sixty-foot tent has been erected and comfortably seated on Main Street, Woodland,

Opposite the Gasworks,

By Elders W. M. HEALEY and W. C. GRAINGER,

In which they are preaching to the people of this vicinity, who are cordially invited to come and hear Bible Truth

Without Money and Without Price!

Our only object is to warn the people of events soon to occur, according to Bible prophecy, that they may be prepared for the future. The lectures will commence at 7½ o'clock each evening and be continued until further notice. my16dw

HOTEL PROPERTY

FOR SALE!

The undersigned has determined to offer for sale his Hotel Property in Woodland, consisting of the

Capital Hotel!

The largest, most centrally located Hotel in the city, and now doing a good business; also

THE TACKNEY HOUSE,

A well established Hotel with a first-rate run of custom.

The object in selling is to engage in other business.

For particulars, apply to

JOHN TACKNEY,

At the Capital Hotel,

my23dw Woodland.

WASHINGTON HALL,

ONE NIGHT ONLY,

FRIDAY, JUNE 6th, 1879.

Grand Musical Event!

THE REDPATH LYCEUM BUREAU, OF BOSTON, have the pleasure of announcing an engagement for the Fourth Year with the renowned

Hyers Sisters

COMBINATION!

Only Colored Burlesque Troupe in the World!

Assisted by the HYERS SISTERS QUARTETTE, whose fame has extended from Ocean to Ocean; also,

BILLY KERSANDS!

The greatest living Colored Comedian, and

WILLIE E. LYLE!

Late of the Georgia Minstrels, who will appear in their Musical Drama

"Out of Bondage,"

—OR,—

"From the Cotton-field to the Opera."

14 ARTISTS!

ADMISSION, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

to all parts of the Hall. No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured four days in advance at Proctor's Drug Store.

my25dtd

HON. GEO. W. BAIN

Will Lecture in Woodland on the subject of "Temperance,"

On THURSDAY, May 29, '79.

MR. BAIN'S reputation as lecturer is equal to that of the very best, as so many have attested who heard him at Davisville and Madison.

Turn Out and Hear Him.

my22wtd

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE!

That Eligibly Located and Desirable Town Property situated at the Southeast Corner of

Oak Avenue and Cypress St.,

Containing Five Acres of Land,

Is offered for sale by the owner, together with the COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE thereon.

This fine property will be sold either as a whole or in part if applied for soon.

For particulars apply to

GEO. D. FISKE,

my23dw Postoffice Building, Woodland.

Notice to Creditors of Insolvent.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY of Yolo, State of California, JOHN STEELE vs. HIS CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. E. R. Bush, Judge of the said County Court, notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the said insolvent, JOHN STEELE, to be and appear before the said Judge, in open Court, at the Court Room of said Court, in the Town of Woodland, in the County of Yolo, on the 23d Day of June, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said Insolvent should not be granted, and an assignment of his estate be made, and he be discharged from his debts and liabilities, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided; and in the meantime all proceedings against said Insolvent be stayed.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 22d day of May, A. D. 1879.

[SEAL.] D. M. BURNS, County Clerk.

my23dFst By IGNACIO BROWN, Deputy.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with an order from the Probate Court of Yolo County for the sale of the Real Estate belonging to the Estate of NOBLE CLARK, deceased, Sealed Proposals for the same will be received by J. C. BALL, Esq., Attorney, in Woodland, or by W. J. CLARK, Administrator of the said Estate, at Dunnigans, until June 23d, 1879, at 12 o'clock M. The property consists of, first, the Home Ranch of the deceased, containing 163 57-100 acres, described as follows: The N. W. quarter of the S. E. quarter, and the N. half of the S. W. quarter, and the S. W. quarter of the N. W. quarter of section 18, township 11 N., range 2 East, Mount Diablo base and meridian, in Yolo county. Also, the S. W. quarter of the N. E. quarter of section 23, township 13 N., range 1 West, Mount Diablo base and meridian, in Colusa County.

Bids must be made on the different tracts separately.

W. J. CLARK, Administrator
Of the Estate of Noble Clark, deceased.
my28w4t

Trustee's Sale.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF A Deed of Trust made by D. H. WOODS and MILLIE WOODS, to C. H. SWIFT and C. H. ROSS, and recorded in "Book L" of mortgages, at page 562 and following, Records of Yolo county, State of California, and on application of MARY J. MEAD, holder of the indebtedness secured to be paid thereby, and for default in the payment thereof, I will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for U. S. Gold Coin, on SATURDAY, JUNE the 28th, 1879, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the premises, in the Town of Washington, the following described property, to-wit: Lots number Eighteen and fractional number Seventeen in Block Sixteen lying between Mary and Margaret streets and Fourth and Fifth streets in said Town of Washington.

C. H. SWIFT, Surviving Trustee.

May 23, 1879. my29-w3t

Notice!

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE Society of the Seventh-Day Advent Church, of Woodland, will be held at the Seventh-Day Advent Church, on Third street, Woodland, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 21st, 1879, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing five Trustees for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may be necessary. All members are requested to be present.

By order of the President.

my29-w3t D. B. GUILE, Secretary.

County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT there are Funds in the Treasury to redeem all Warrants registered as follows:

ON THE GENERAL FUND,

Prior to September 1st, 1878.

ON THE CONTINGENT FUND,

Prior to June 11th, 1878, and Warrant No. 505, registered June 11th, 1878.

WOODLAND, May 24th, 1879.

A. C. KEAN,

my25d1w3 Treasurer Yolo County.

MUSIC LESSONS ON THE PIANO will be given by Mrs. JOSEPHINE MOLAIR, an accomplished Teacher lately arrived from the East, at the residence of E. Lahusier, east side of Third, second house south of Main street. For terms apply as above. my28d

T. J. ADAMS & CO. ARE PREPARED to furnish Ice; all parties wishing can leave their orders at the C. O. D. Store, where they will receive prompt attention. myld

WHO STRUCK WOODLAND DICK?

Is a question often asked, but never answered, because the miscreant who struck the aforesaid Woodland Dick, Esq., has never been fully identified. But when you ask

Who Struck a Fatal Blow at the High Prices

Heretofore prevailing in YOLO COUNTY, why, the Farmer, Mechanic, Men, Women and even Children unanimously exclaim

THE GREAT WESTERN

BANKRUPT STORE!

BUT NOW TO BUSINESS!

But why have we made such a success in our business in so short a time? Because we have kept our word, and that is simply this:

1st. Fair Dealing to All.

2d. One Price to All.

3d. No Misrepresenting Goods.

4th. We Sell for Cash Only.

There is the secret of our business. We have now made all arrangements to have a buyer in San Francisco who will take advantage of all the failures, and buy for cash, and by so doing it will enable us to undersell any store in Woodland, and we buy all our goods for cash and sell the same strictly for cash; therefore we will sell goods lower than any of the Grabbers,

In our previous advertisement we advertised to stay ONLY 29 DAYS. We have now concluded to locate in Woodland and run

Opposition to Imposition!

As it is a free country, and there is room for all.

We still offer you no price list, nor do we give you a bite on Calico and Muslin and burn you on other goods (like ——— you all know); all we ask of you is a fair trial and you will be convinced that we do undersell any store in Woodland.

N.B.—To my many friends of Woodland and Yolo County: You will find me at

THE GREAT WESTERN

BANKRUPT STORE!

Where I would be pleased to see you all.

MORRIS,

Formerly Clerk in the S. F. Auction Store but now of the firm of

M. MICHAEL & CO.,

Opposite the Postoffice, - Woodland.

my25dw

CONSOLIDATED

Immense Stock

.....AND.....

GREAT

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

We have now consolidated our two establishments at the

PIONEER CORNER STORE,

Formerly occupied by F. S. Freeman & Co.,

And are ready to offer our Immense Selection

.....OF.....

DRY GOODS!

FANCY GOODS,

Ladies,' Misses and

Children's Shoes,

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

BOOTS,

Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS AND CROCKERY,

.....AT.....

Greatly Reduced Prices!

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

myld *Successors to F. S. Freeman & Co.*

KING'S NEXT TRIP,

PHOTOGRAPHICALLY,

Will be around through Hungry Hollow, up Capay Canyon, Quicksilver Mines, and then into Berreyessa Valley, Monticello, Winters, Madison, and home, making views of numerous Dwellings, Landscapes, etc., ordered, also any bits of interesting scenery noticeable on the trip.

Hints from any who have been over the same ground, as to choice views or any particularly interesting points which may be taken in on my trip will be thankfully received.

Gallery Closed at Woodland from May 20th to June 1st.

my22w2d2 KING, Artist in Photography.

Millinery Goods!

MESDAMES KATZENSTEIN & BRADLEY

(Successors to Mrs. Murphy and Miss M. Murphy & Co.)

No. 165 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

The Leading Millinery Establishment. Spring and Summer Styles for 1879, now ready. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to when received. The largest and newest stock in the city. mh27w

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, May 29th, 1879.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Turn Verein Picnic.

The Turn Verein picnic last Sunday was not as largely attended as might have been desired on the part of the managers, but those who participated in the affair spent a day of real enjoyment. As is usual with this Order, every possible arrangement had been made to render the occasion enjoyable in every particular. Good music was furnished by the Ellis String Band, and lovers of the delightful art of dancing had ample opportunity to satisfy that desire. The weather being cool and pleasant the spirit of festivity was predominant, and the dancing platform, though large, was crowded all day. Refreshment stands of all kinds were on the grounds but were not patronized very extensively, though the luxuries offered were of the highest order. The sack races in the afternoon formed an interesting feature of the occasion, and were accompanied with much merriment. The match game of base ball between the Eclipse Club of Woodland and the Knights Landing Club, for a silver medal, was won easily by the former by a score of 26 to 12. The medal is left over for the best juvenile club in the county. There were several contestants for the prize offered to the best dancer, which the Committee after much deliberation awarded to Mrs. Roeder, but requests us to say that all the competitors did exceedingly well. The prize was a fine gold ring valued at $10. The Committee were unable to decide upon the prettiest lady present, agreeing, however, that all present were rare specimens of beauty. The Woodland Cadets paraded the grounds during the day and in the evening when the platform had been cleared they gave a drill to the great delight of the spectators. They were then marched to the stand when Mr. Schardin addressed them in a short speech and rewarded their captain with a silver medal, to be delivered as soon as completed. As a social event the picnic was a complete success, such as all will delight in having repeated at any time in the future. The Turners desire to return thanks to the community for their attendance, and to Hon. Jason Watkins for the use of his grounds on this and other occasions.

Proceedings of District Court—S. C Denson, Judge.

May 19—Baker & Hamilton vs. Meaders—by consent put on Calendar and set for May 22d.

Houghton vs. Allen—Previous order to continue set for May 27th.

Palmer vs. Barney—Demurrer overruled and continued to July term.

People vs. O'Conner—Ordered 20 days' time for defendant.

Byron Jackson vs. Dennis and Breedlove et als.—Plaintiff's motion withdrawn.

Reclamation District vs. Noble Clark—Dismissed.

Record cases 70, 71, 72, vs. Clark and Copp et als.—Case dismissed and taken under advisement.

Tiery Wright vs. Roseberry et als.—Submitted on briefs.

Baker & Hamilton vs. Meaders—Set for first day of equity term.

May 20—Bank of Woodland vs. Clark—Demurrer withdrawn with 5 days to answer.

Hyman vs. Clark—Case temporarily passed.

Sacramento Valley Reclamation Company vs. John E. Cook—Placed on Calendar and set for this term.

Hopkins vs. Rayner—Case transferred to San Mateo County for trial.

John Lambert vs. Elizabeth Allen—On trial.

The Coming Fourth.

As already stated there will be a meeting of the Horribles at the Court House to-morrow evening to make arrangements for appropriately celebrating the coming Fourth of July. We hope our people will give encouragement to this matter, as no duty can be more imperative with the American people than a patriotic recognition of the anniversary of our liberty and birth of our national prosperity and happiness. The movement should be inaugurated immediately for a grand celebration of that day. There remain five or six weeks, which is an abundance of time if preparations are begun without delay. It is far better, however, to be ahead of time than behind, and we think it would be seasonable to call a meeting of citizens and appoint committees to take the initiatory steps for a grand celebration. In the meantime we hope the Horribles will succeed in their efforts to organize, as they never fail to form a conspicuous feature of the day. Let those who cherish pride of country, love of liberty and gratitude for our great prosperity and national amenity, come to the front and unite their energies in this glorious cause.

Died Suddenly.

Saturday morning, about 7 o'clock, H. C Pockman of this place died very suddenly, of heart disease. Previous to the sad event he was apparently in good health, ate a hearty breakfast and performed his usual labor about the livery stables of T. C. Pockman, where he was employed. He had just started for Knights Landing in company with another gentleman, in a buggy, when he met the fatal attack. He was immediately taken to the residence of J. B. Pockman, his brother, near by, but was then beyond all hope of recovery. Deceased was an old and well known citizen of Yolo county and leaves a host of warm friends and acquaintances to mourn his sudden death. He was buried Sunday at the Presbyterian Cemetery, two miles north of Cacheville.

Pronounced Insane.

On last Friday morning a man by the name of William Wade, who has been employed on the ranch of Thos. Bowen, a few miles from Woodland, was brought into town and placed in the custody of the officer, upon the charge of insanity. At times he would seem rational and was very talkative. On the previous day he took two or three doses of strychnine but without serious effect. He said he wanted to die, and when a physician offered him an antidote he obstinately refused to take it until led to believe it was poison. Upon examination he was found to be insane and was taken to the Insane Asylum yesterday morning by Sheriff Barney. He is a native of England and aged about fifty six years.

Stabbing Affray.

A stabbing affray occurred yesterday morning on the ranch of Edward Knight, near Cacheville, between two men who were at work on the place, in which a man named Smith was seriously stabbed by one Marsher. The men were alone on the ranch at the time, and after the cutting Marsher went to Cacheville and gave himself up to Constable Pace. Dr. Markell, of Cacheville, went out and attended the wounded man, who was also placed under arrest. They will be tried before J. H. Murphy to-day.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

District Court will be in session on Saturday.

We publish by request a lengthy article on the State Dental Association.

A drunk was arrested Sunday and Monday sentenced to five days in the chain gang.

Idlers amuse themselves these times on the street corners in matching small boys to wrestle.

The Republican Union Club of Woodland will meet at the Court Room next Friday evening.

Persons desiring to sell or rent town property can do no better than insert a notice in this paper.

The late rains furnished a test of the new drain on Main street. It doesn't work satisfactorily.

We learn that one of the combatants at the picnic last Sunday got his thumb dislocated in the fracas.

From all we can learn, Yolo county stands about first in the way of crops this year. Let us be thankful.

We know of three men who walked to the picnic last Sunday to get a free ride in the "flying dutchman."

The funeral of Dr. M. M. Wheeler, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, on Sunday, was largely attended.

According to the Dixon *Tribune* a good time was enjoyed at the Sarsfield picnic at that place last Thursday.

We notice quite a number of headers and threshers at our machine shops for repairs. The harvest will be here in about three weeks.

E. G. Hoernlein & Co., house, sign and carriage painters and frescoers, have erected a sign in front of their spacious shops over the Woodland Winery.

Wonder if any of those chronic reformers who took part in the new party move last Saturday would like to have an office—Railroad Commissioner, for instance.

The boys of this office return a vote of thanks to Otto Schluer, the genial proprietor of the Woodland Bakery, for a generous supply of ice cream and other refreshments.

Our reporter says the reason the committee appointed to decide the prettiest lady, at the picnic, failed to render a decision was because the foreman, L. Dryfus, was intimidated.

With the assistance of the Winters *Advocate* the *Chronicle* had no difficulty in carrying the new Constitution; but its success in the new party move is at least questionable, since the *Advocate* opposes the measure.

The house of George Bailey, near Blacks Station was burglarized on Monday, but it is not yet known the exact amount of articles stolen. The thieves were traced into Woodland but have not yet been found.

A couple of young gentlemen engaged in a fistic encounter on the picnic grounds yesterday when several blows were exchanged and some blood spilt, but neither of the parties were damaged to any great extent.

We understand that the Secretary of the new party Convention on Saturday was instructed to furnish the proceedings for publication. They have not been so furnished to us or they would have been published ere this.

Last Saturday Troy Dye was examined by a board of physicians before a jury of inquiry into the sanity of the prisoner, when a verdict of "sanity" was rendered. There is no longer any hope of escaping the gallows. Troy must die next Thursday.

A fishing party consisting of Judge Denson, L. D. Stevens and other notables plied their skill in Cache Creek last Thursday, and succeeded in capturing three suckers, one hardhead and a pike. There has been no visible change in the fish market yet.

Woodland is overrun with tramps, many of whom bear the impress of "hard characters." A gentleman yesterday counted twenty-one in one (family) group near the depot. Of course many of them are good honest laborers and deserve better classification.

The city and county are grading West street to the official grade. In company with Surveyor J. E. R. O'Farrel, on Saturday, we took a ride to that part of town and found the work progressing nicely. The grade when completed is to receive a coat of gravel which will render it lasting.

We learn that on Friday night last two gentlemen were stopped on Main street and commanded to surrender what little coin they might have in their possession. As it happened the highwaymen were not well paid for their trouble, but the lesson may prove a benefit to others. That is, look out for Street "pads."

Woodland now has two juvenile military companies. Company "A" were out on parade, in uniform, last evening and astonished the people with their drill. These companies, we understand, are preparing for the Fourth of July celebration. They will doubtless be able to make a good display by that time.

A slight misunderstanding arose on Sunday on Main street between a couple of young gentlemen, but fortunately neither was seriously hurt. Rough epithets were interchanged, a few blows passed, and a rather prominent portion of the smaller of the two came in sudden contact with the sidewalk, when bystanders interfered and restored peace.

The Great Western Bankrupt store of M. Michael & Co. has a new advertisement this morning, in which the proprietors offer astonishing inducements. They say they have done a good business during the month since they opened in Woodland and that they intend to stay right where they are permanently. The public are invited to call and price their goods.

A good opportunity is offered the people of Woodland to secure a site for a public park, by purchasing the Dr. Pierson property, which that gentleman offers for sale through Mr. Fiske's land agency. The tract embraces five acres, and though not large, it is nicely located for the purpose named. We hope our people and town authorities will not let the opportunity slip.

The new Constitution Mass meeting Saturday was not as great a success as some anticipated it would be. Several lengthy speeches were made by members of the old parties and very little enthusiasm manifested. In fact a large portion of the gathering was composed of men who took no stock in the movement and who can not be induced to leave the old parties on such trivial grounds.

G. W. Carey, John W. Armstrong, Jerome C. Davis, H. M. Ladue, F. R. Dray and C. C. Ayer, of Sacramento, and Hon. H. E. McCune, J. S. Garnett, S. G. Little, President Dixon Bank; A. C. Hawkins, John Sweeny, and A. P. Buckles, of Dixon, were all in town on Friday, in attendance upon District Court. Many prominent citizens of Yolo were also in town attending the Convention.

A narrow escape from a serious conflagration occurred at the residence of Dr. Pierson Wednesday evening, caused by a lamp being accidentally upset. The lamp did not explode, but the oil burned up furiously and ignited a window curtain from which the frame took fire. By the presence of mind of the females present (the Doctor being absent), in throwing blankets over the blaze, the building was saved. The damage will not exceed fifty dollars.

Scribner's Monthly for June is upon our table. This popular magazine is always a welcome visitor and the present number is no less so than any that have preceded it. Its pages are replete with choice and wholesome literature—such as renders it refining and instructive. The price is $4.00 per year. Scribner & Co. Publishers, N. Y. We have also received St. Nicholas for June, published by the same Company. This work is devoted to the young folks and is familiar to almost every household throughout America. Subscription price $3.00 per year.

Sam Sing has adorned his laundry building with a new sign. Sam is on the lookout to catch the spring trade.

Sealed proposals for the sale of the estate of Noble Clark, deceased, will be received by J. C. Ball until the 23rd of June.

The guests of one of our hotels have been startled from their midnight slumbers by cries of "murder!" "police!"

The June number of the *Nursery* is received, and for very young readers is the best thing out. Jas. Shorey, Boston, Publisher.

The Woodland Cadets are soliciting subscriptions for the purchase of uniforms. They intend to make a display on the Fourth.

The other day we were shown some oats grown on the ranch of Jason Watkins, near Woodland, and measuring seven feet in hight.

Apperson & Peek's Quadrille Band request us to state that there will be a dance at the hall after the Temperance lecture Thursday evening.

A gentleman from Madison says the gnats are not bad this year in that vicinity, but people wear veils to protect their faces from sunburn.

The dwelling of Dr. Ross is undergoing a thorough painting and the Doctor is otherwise adding attractions to his premises. Just what we like to see.

The man Smith who was stabbed by Menger near Cacheville last Sunday, was brought to the County Hospital on Monday. The case was dismissed.

We are requested to call the attention of the proper authorites to a nuisance in the shape of a sink hole near the corner of Main and Second Streets.

The *Mail* says: "When we wrote a reply to the attack on us, we supposed we had to deal with a gentleman." Not so here; we knew our man too well.

Burglaries are committed in Woodland almost nightly. It would be well to take precaution to lock your doors, secure your windows and stand guard.

Elder W. C. Ridgeway will deliver his farewell discourse in the Christian Church at Madison, next Sunday at 11 A. M. He and his wife are going East.

Dental Notice:—We employ no Students, our work is done by experienced workmen. Terms reasonable. Prather & Holmes, office over Bank of Woodland.

Anyone desiring to invest in paying hotel property can find an opportunity advertised in this paper, the Capital Hotel and Tackney House being offered for sale.

S. N. Mapes, who some time since went to Sacramento to undergo surgical and medical treatment, has returned much improved in condition, and is out of danger.

Letters addressed to the following persons are detained in the Woodland Postoffice for postage: Mathews Soda Co., Mrs. Julia A. Burns, Mrs. S. Y. Yerry and J. R. Porterfield.

Persons desiring to purchase the Fancher & Judson self-heating sad iron can leave their orders at Mack Webber's Drug Store and they will meet with prompt attention by the agent.

Some time since a petition was presented to the Town Board of Trustees praying for the levy of a tax to support the Public Library, but as yet no action has been taken in the matter.

A young lady sends us a poem entitled—"O, Whither Shall We Flee?" Well, we are not very particular, so far as ourself is concerned. —any part of Europe, dear, if you can furnish the coin.

Thanks to Senator Farley for a copy of the speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in the U. S. Senate, April 17th, on Free Elections and Impartial Courts. It is a valuable document.

King, photo, is at the head of Capay Valley with his portable gallery. We understand he intends to portray some of the beautiful scenery of that locality and along the Quicksilver road.

The weeds and grass along the edges of the streets and sidewalks should be cut at once before going to seed. If private parties do not attend to this the authorities should enforce it without delay.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best photographs in the United States, and the Vienna medal for the best in the world, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

We know of a man, a politician by profession, who has affiliated with every party that has existed since the days of Jackson. He is expected to take an active part in creating a new Constitutional party.

Everybody that can, should attend the lecture of that celebrated temperance orator at Washington hall, to-morrow night, as it will probably be his last lecture in the State. No charge for admittance.

A. Nickelsburg & Bro. are now prepared to accommodate their customers in any part of town, having provided their large establishment with a fine new delivery wagon, which was manufactured by Johnson & Curry.

A man was arrested yesterday by officers Powers and Alford on suspicion. He had in his possession a number of articles of which he could give no plausible account, and the answers he gave to questions were extremely contradictory.

George Bentley yesterday received a box of strawberries from a friend in Butte county, several of which measured four inches in circumference; that is, he got a letter from this friend stating that he had raised strawberries of that size.

The grocery store of J. H. Eaton & Son has been overhauled, painted and generally renovated throughout, so that it looks bright and inviting. They have just received a large invoice of glass fruit jars, groceries, etc., to add to their stock.

Noisy, mischievous boys are in the habit of hanging about the tent evenings while preaching is going on and causing more or less annoyance by their performances. Parents ought to see that this is stopped or else the Town Marshal will.

We are happy to note an improvement in the business appearance of Woodland. Our streets are filled daily with people from the country, and the general opinion seems to be that with the advancement of harvest business will continue to increase.

We stated the other day that Frank Welch had got his hand hurt by a mowing machine. We have since learned that he was filling cartridges when the powder exploded, almost severing the thumb from the right hand and otherwise mutilating that member.

Heading has already commenced in certain parts of the foothills. It is confined to a few small fields of barley as yet, but the wheat crop will be ready for harvest in about two weeks. Grain in this county has received no injury from rust and will make a good yield.

We had no idea that our gentle reply last week would irritate the *Mail* man to such a frenzy of madness as he pours out in yesterday's issue of that sheet. The writer grows somewhat sarcastic and abusive and for the time forgets that he is a gentleman in denouncing us as not being one.

The other day a gentleman of a practical turn of mind, banded us a paper calling a meeting of the defunct order of Owls. We published the announcement as directed, not dreaming that any one would accept it as genuine. But the *Mail* publishes it as authentic. The question is, "Who told you so?"

That intensely important subject to all, "The hour of God's Judgment Is Come," was listened to at the tent by a large and deeply interested audience last night. It was announced that on account of the Temperance lecture Thursday evening, the meeting for that night would be omitted, by request. Friday night the lectures will be resumed and continue nightly. The lectures are free.

To the Publisher of the "Yolo Democrat" *And to the People of Yolo County.*

I send you for publication the following list of County Officers that have been elected and appointed to position, commencing with the organization of the County and ending with the present date—a period of 30 years.

The object in placing these advanced sheets, of the DE PUE & CO.'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORIC ATLAS OF YOLO COUNTY, before the citizens of this section, is to give them an opportunity to inspect it, and detect whatever of error it contains.

I will go a step farther and say that to give the people an opportunity to discover error is not the only object the publishers have in view, that induces this publication in advance—for what use would there be in giving you an opportunity of finding something therein wrong, unless you would inform us of the discovery, so that it could be corrected before it is made permanent by being incorporated into the published work. Will not you inspect it minutely, and by letter, or by calling at the company's office in Woodland, inform us of what is discovered that should be changed, added or expunged, Respectfully,

F. T. GILBERT, Historian.

STATE SENATORS.

When Elected.	[Vote not obtained.]
Nov 15 1849	M G Vallejo
Oct 1850	Jonas Spect
Sept 5, 1854	Martin E Cook
Nov 2, 1853	Martin E Cook
Sept 7, 1853	M M Wambough
Sept 1854	E McGarry
Sept 6, 1855	S Bynum
Sept 1857	Humphary Griffith
Sept 7, 1859	Henry Edgerton
Sept 4, 1861	O B Powers
Sept 2, 1863	J T Hall
Sept 6, 1865	L B Misner
Sept 1, 1869	William Minis
Sept 5, 1873	H McCune
Sept 5, 1877	John Lambert

ASSEMBLYMEN.

When Elected.	Vote.	Total vote.
Nov 15 1849		J E Brackett
Nov 15 1849		J S Bradford
Sept 3, 1851		Geo W Crane
Nov 2, 1852		John G Parish
Sept 7, 1853		Caldwell
Sept 5, 1855	5 Bynum	577 1088
Nov 4, 1856	J S Curtis	605 1196
Sept 2, 1857	William Minis	712 996
Sept 1, 1858	Harrison Gwinn	505 920
Sept 7, 1859	Harrison Gwinn	703 1365
Nov 6, 1860	W C Wood	619 1577
Sept 4, 1861	I N Hoag	982 1700
Sept 3, 1862	Edward Patten	863 1526
Sept 2, 1863	J B Hartzough	941 1620
Sept 6, 1865	Chas F Reed	837 1403
Sept 4, 1867	John M. Kelley	785 1492
Sept 1, 1869	John M Kelley	1221 2113
Sept 6, 1871	F S Freeman	1123 2189
Sept 3, 1873	F S Freeman	1161 2169
Sept 1, 1875	Jason Watkins	1107 2191
Sept 5, 1877	W M De Witt	1441 2535

COUNTY TREASURER.

When Elected.	Vote.	Total Vote.
1850	(1) E S Anderson		
Nov 22 1850	(2) G M Keene		Appointed
Mar 24 1851	H H Hartley		Appointed
1852	(3) Alex Chisholm		
Sept 7, 1853	(4) J B Tilden		
Feb 7, 1854	W N Brooks		Appointed
Sept 5, 1855	W N Brooks	745	745
Sept 2, 1857	W N Brooks	673	1081
Sept 7, 1859	W N Brooks	1097	1097
Sept 4, 1861	C W Reed	1013	1722
Sept 2, 1863	G A Fabricius	940	1594
Sept 6, 1865	Giles E Sill	746	1429
Sept 4, 1867	Giles E Sill	806	1495
Sept 1, 1869	A C Kean	1212	2127
Sept 6, 1871	A C Kean	1146	2187
Sept 3, 1873	A C Kean	1275	2177
Sept 1, 1875	A C Kean	1191	2199
Sept 5, 1877	A C Kean	1420	2523

(1) Filed his bonds June 1, 1850.

(2) Was appointed in place of Anderson who had resigned. Keene in turn resigned March 24, 1851, and Hartley was appointed.

(3) Served from June 1st, 1852 until Oct. 1, 1853. He was prosecuted as a defaulter, but undoubtedly was so without gain to himself, or intention to commit a wrong; he was the victim of others who received and paid out the money in his name.

(4) Resigned February 6, 1854, and Brooks appointed to vacancy.

He reports that there are two County Treasurers.

COUNTY JUDGE.

When Elected.	Vote.	Total vote.
April 1850	G. A. Marquam		
Sept 3, 1851	(1) H H Hartley		
1852	H H Hartley		
Sept 7, 1853	Harrison Gwinn		
Sept 5, 1855	Isaac Davis	635	1069
Sept 4, 1861	(2) J B Smith	978	1728
	I N Hoag		Appointed
Sept 3, 1862	(3) L R Hopkins	882	1532
Aug 6, 1863	I N Hoag		Appointed
Oct 21, 1863	J A Hutton	627	1140
Oct 1867	M A Woods	820	1479
Jan 1870	(4) James Johnson		Appointed
Oct 18, 1871	J A Hutton	993	1866
Oct 20, 1875	E R Bush	770	1656

(1) Was an Englishman and did not become an American citizen until after his term of office expired.

(2) Failed to qualify and I. N. Hoag was appointed to fill the vacancy. Judge Hoag is now one of the editors of the Sacramento *Record-Union*.

(3) Died before term expired and I. N. Hoag was appointed to fill the vacancy.

(4) Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Judge Woods.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

When Elected	Vote.	Total Vote.
Apr 1850	(1) Geo W Crane		
Aug 21 1850	P B Moore		Appointed
Sept 1850	M M Wombough		Appointed
Sept 3, 1851	(2) G M Keene		Elected
Jan 9, 1852	G H Carter		Appointed
Nov 2, 1852	B F Ankeny		Elected
Sept 7, 1853	W R Chapman		Elected
Oct 17, 1853	W R Cantwell		Appointed
Sept 6, 1854	(3) H Meredith		Elected
April 1855	H Griffith		Appointed
Sept 5, 1855	F Woodward	469	1069
Sept 2, 1857	Wm. H McGreed	560	1029
Sept 7, 1859	J W Jacobs	569	1119
Sept 4, 1861	H I Hamblin	979	1721
Sept 2, 1863	H G Burnett	845	1587
Sept 6, 1865	H G Burnett	736	1370
Sept 4, 1867	J C Ball	734	1445
Sept 1, 1869	J C Ball	1217	2113
Sept 6, 1871	J C Ball	1132	2165
Sept 3, 1873	F E Baker	895	2140
Sept 1, 1875	F E Baker	1410	2106
Sept 5, 1877	C H Garoutte	1310	2515

(1) Resigned August 21, 1850. He was County Attorney. The first District Attorney was Keene, elected in 1851.

(2) Was also Deputy County Clerk. He resigned as Deputy Clerk, October 6, 1851, at the same time held the position of Public Administrator. Previous to this he had been County Treasurer; resigned that position March 24, 1857; he resigned as District Attorney June 30, 1852 and G. H. Carter was appointed to fill the vacancy.

(3) Resigned April 3d, 1855.

COUNTY RECORDER.

Apr 1850	(1) Geo W Crane		
Sept 2, 1873	J D Lawson	1160	2163
Sept 1, 1875	A J Hiller	1163	2189
Sept 5, 1877	R W Megowan	1297	2540

(1) Act of March 26, 1851, makes the County Clerk a Recorder; he was ex-officio Auditor.

AUDITOR.

When Elected.	Vote.	Total Vote.
Sept 6, 1873	(1) R H Beamer	1155	2165

(1) County Clerk ex-officio Auditor previous to 1873, and since the expiration of Beamer's term, when the law creating the office as a seperate one was repealed.

COUNTY CLERK.

When Elected.	Vote.	Total Vote.
Apr 1850	(1) B F Brown		
Oct 6, 1851	(1) Humphrey Griffith		
1852	Humphrey Griffith		
Sept 7, 1853	R H Baskett		
Sept 5, 1855	A McDonald	601	1101
Sept 2, 1857	J N Pendegast	543	1117
Sept 7, 1859	J T Daly	646	1359
Sept 4, 1861	Ed Giddings	973	1711
Sept 2, 1863	L C Brownell	857	1604
Apr 17, 1865	Ed Giddings		Appointed
Sept 6, 1865	Ed Giddings	707	1379
Sept 4, 1867	E Bynum	794	1495
Sept 1, 1869	E Bynum	1203	2126
Sept 6, 1871	D Schindler	1093	2178
Sept 3, 1873	D Schindler	1141	2168
Sept 1, 1875	D M Burns	1139	2159
Sept 5, 1877	D M Burns	1315	2518

(1) Removed from the State and Griffith, who had on the 3d of September just passed, been elected to the position, was appointed to fill the vacancy until the proper time came for him to assume the duties, by virtue of the election.

TAX COLLECTOR.

When Elected.	Vote.	Total Vote.
Sept 3, 1873	J A Hiller	1163	2169

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

When Elected.	Vote.	Total Vote.
1850	(1) J E Braly		
Mar 24, 1851	Humphrey Griffith		Appointed
May 24, 1852	J W Myrick		Appointed
Nov 2, 1852	(2) Thos L Roberts		
Sept 7, 1853	D P Diggs		Elected
Dec 6, 1853	D P Diggs		Appointed
Sept 20, 1854	(3) T F W Price		Appointed
Dec 6, 1854	D P Diggs		Appointed
Sept 5, 1855	J S Cox	701	1116
Sept 2, 1857	J A McCauley	511	986
Sept 7, 1859	J A McCauley	801	1358
Sept 4, 1861	J G Overshiner	1002	1725
Sept 2, 1863	R Parker, 1st Dist	227	317
Sept 2, 1863	J P Bullock, 2d Dist	163	436
Sept 2, 1863	A J Hall, 3d Dist	273	531
Sept 2, 1863	H W Wade, 4th Dist	168	335
Sept 6, 1865	J Renchler, 1st Dist	200	349
Sept 6, 1865	J P Bullock, 2d Dist	135	188
Sept 6, 1865	A J Hall, 3d Dist	259	423
Sept 6, 1865	Robt Terrill, 4th D	161	276
Sept 4, 1867	J Renschler, 1st D	130	206
Sept 4, 1867	J P Bullock, 2d D	213	316
Sept 4, 1867	E K Swain, 3d Dist	330	534
Sept 4, 1867	Robt Terrill, 4th D	206	305
Sept 1, 1869	J J Ammons	1163	2127
Sept 6, 1871	R H Beamer	1118	2187
Sept 1, 1875	R H Beamer	1306	2175

(1) His official bond was signed June 3d, 1850; he resigned and Griffith was appointed.

(2) Removed from office by Board of Supervisors, December 6, 1853, and D. P. Diggs, who had just been elected to that office, was appointed to fill the vacancy until he was entitled to take the position by virtue of having been elected to it.

(3) Resigned.

** SHERIFF.*

When Elected.	Vote.	Total Vote.
Apr 1850	Geo W Tayler		Elected
Oct 18, 1850	(1) J N Borden		Appointed
Mar 1851	E H Harris		Appointed
Sept 3, 1851	E A Harris		Elected
1852	E A Harris		
Sept 7, 1853	(2) G W Gish		
Apr 1855	Jas A Douglas		Appointed
Sept 5, 1855	Geo Bell	350	1110
Nov 20, 1856	F G Russell		Appointed
Sept 2, 1857	J L Cox	594	1172
Sept 7, 1859	Jas A Douglas	792	1360
Sept 4, 1861	C H Gray	983	1734
Sept 2, 1863	C H Gray	835	1623
Sept 6, 1865	Wm Minis	811	1427
Sept 4, 1867	Wm Minis	823	1497
Sept 1, 1869	(3) J P Bullock	1222	2126
Sept 6, 1871	J P Bullock	1175	2169
Sept 3, 1873	Carey Barney	1099	2152
Sept 1, 1875	Carey Barney	1229	2189
Sept 5, 1877	Carey Barney	1353	2527

* Tax Collector.

(1) Chas. F. Colins appointed Borden Deputy Sheriff on the 28th of August, 1850, signing the appointment as Acting Sheriff, at this time Colins was the County Coroner. Borden became Sheriff by virtue of an appointment from the Court of Sessions.

(2) Resigned.

(3) J P Bullock had been elected Sheriff but could not assume the duties until March 4th following. Wm. Minis resigned and Bullock was appointed December 6th, 1869, to fill the vacancy until he could assume the duties by virtue of having been elected to the office.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

When Elected.	Vote.	Total Vote.
1854	W W Price		
Sept 5, 1855	(1) L M Mesring	391	596
Nov 20, 1856	N Wyckoff		Appointed
Sept 2, 1857	H Gaddis	531	846
Sept 7, 1859	H Gaddis	853	1206
Sept 4, 1861	H Gaddis	1041	1727
Sept 2, 1863	H Gaddis	846	1601
Sept 6, 1865	(2) M A Woods	794	1417
Sept 4, 1867	(3) R R Darby	785	1492
Sept 1, 1869	R R Darby	1176	2115
Sept 6, 1871	G N Freeman	1120	2175
Sept 3, 1873	G N Freeman	1157	2148
Sept 1, 1875	H B Pendegast	1169	2189
Sept 5, 1877	H B Pendegast	1483	2588

(1) Previous to this time the County Assessor was ex-officio County School Superintendent.

(2) Resigned January 13th, 1868.

(3) Appointed January 13th, 1868, to fill the vacancy until he could, on the coming 4th of March, assume the duties because of having been elected to that position.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

When Elected.	Vote.	Total Vote.
July 1850	(1) W B Brown		Appointed
Sept 3, 1851	(2) Charles F Reed		
Nov 2, 1852	Charles F Reed		
Sept 7, 1853	William Minis		
Sept 5, 1855	William Minis	1116	1116
Sept 2, 1857	J J Underhill	781	964
Sept 7, 1859	William Minis	668	1354
Sept 4, 1861	A Matthews	993	1721
Sept 2, 1863	A Matthews	876	1602
Sept 6, 1865	A Mathews	716	1378
Sept 4, 1867	J J Underhill	767	1494
Sept 1, 1869	J J Underhill	1174	2062
Sept 6, 1871	J J Underhill	1074	2117
Sept 3, 1873	L Friel	1163	2177
Sept 1, 1875	M A Nurse	1239	2188
Mar 15, 1877	J A Brown		Appointed
Sept 5, 1877	J E R O'Farrel	1360	2523

(1) Resigned August 26th, 1851, and the Court declined to appoint his successor.

(2) Reed appoints J. W. Stout as his Deputy, October 10th, 1851.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

When Elected.	Vote.	Total Vote.
Oct 11, 1850	G M Keene		Appointed
Dec 1, 1851	G M Keene		Appointed
May 1852	G M Keene		Appointed
Sept 7, 1853	G M Keene		Elected
Sept 5, 1855	E A Harris	607	935
Sept 2, 1857	Wm H Maders	512	527
Sept 1, 1858	Chas F Reed	104	122
Feb 2, 1858	W N Brooks		Appointed
Apr 6, 1858	T C Pockman		Appointed
Nov 6, 1860	S F Rondolph	530	1567
Sept 3, 1862	Wm S Emery	807	1541
Sept 2, 1863	E C Taylor	849	1600
Sept 6, 1865	Geo W Pierce	728	1417
Sept 4, 1867	Geo W Pierce	775	1405
Sept 1, 1869	Giles E Sill	1181	2085
Sept 6, 1871	E R Bush	1135	2181
Sept 3, 1873	J S Stevenson	1137	2156
Apr 16, 1874	A C Ruggles		Appointed
Sept 1, 1875	A S House	1068	2006
Sept 5, 1877	S L Monday	1362	2521

CORONER.

When Elected.	Vote.	Total Vote.
Apr 1850	(1) C F Collins		
Sept 3, 1851	John Van Arnam		
1852	John Van Arnam		
1853	John Smith		
1853	John Van Arnam		
Sept 5, 1855	E C Taylor	483	725
Sept 2, 1857	(2) A J Burnam	383	417
Nov 3, 1857	(3) F J Taylor		Appointed
Dec 8, 1857	I N Hoag		Appointed
Feb 2, 1858	J S Curtis		Appointed
Sept 1, 1858	J S Curtis	482	885
Sept 7, 1859	E C Taylor	602	1338
Sept 4, 1861	S F Rondolph	1020	1710
Sept 2, 1863	A S Sprague	850	1599
Sept 6, 1865	J S Curtis	739	1436
Sept 4, 1867	J S Miller	789	1487
Sept 1, 1869	J T Lillard	1178	2097
Sept 6, 1871	D W Edson	1122	2187
Sept 3, 1873	(4) S L Monday	1144	2165
Sept 1, 1875	P Krellenberg	1284	2175
Sept 5, 1877	P Krellenberg	1367	2506

(1) Served for a short time as acting Sheriff.

(2) Failed to qualify.

(3) Would not accept the appointment.

(4) Appointed Oct. 7th, 1873, to fill the vacancy until he could assume the duties of the office to which he had been elected.

SUPERVISORS.

When Elected.	Vote.	Total Vote.
First Board met March 7, 1853.		
J R Green		
Wm G Brown		
Isaac Laferty		
Chas H Cooley		
Gabriel F Brown		
(1) W N Brooks		
Second Board, first meeting Oct. 4, 1853.		
Sept 7.. J B Tuffs		
Sept 7.. C Chisholm		
Sept 7.. G H Peck		
Sept 7.. A H Willard		
Sept 7.. W G Brown		
Third Board, 1854.		
Sept .. Samuel Wagner		
Sept .. Haines L Robag		
Sept .. J C Hawley, Chairman		
Sept .. Wm Flanders		
Sept .. J W Snowball		

Up to 1855 there were no Supervisor Districts

1855.		

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1879.

Strive for Something Higher.

Let us conquer selfish passions
In this world of sin and strife,
And ever strive for something higher,
As we journey on through life.

Barter not the soul for lucre,
Nor for fame desert truth's cause;
For the true heart needs not riches,
Nor a wicked world's applause.

The tempter is ever seeking
To capture old and young,
And would lead us to destruction
With smooth, deceptive tongue.

But he who on life's journeyings
Seeks the road that leads above,
May see guide-posts pointing upward,
To a home where all is love.

Though clouds may hover o'er us,
And cheerless seems the way;
The skies will brighten shortly,
And night turn into day.

If we strive to do our duty
And act the manly part,
We may almost find a heaven,
Ere from earth our souls depart.

Turkish Marriages.

The language employed in the Koran upon the subject of polygamy is not devoid of hesitancy and doubt. It is meritorious for a man to have but one wife; but shortly it is added, if a man cannot be content with one, four are permitted. Those, it is added, who exercise such "privilege should be benevolent and impartial, not showing the slightest preference for either or any of them." The Koran enters into the most minute details as to the manner in which this difficult project may be carried out. Not only is each wife entitled to a distinct apartment, where she is served by slaves who are dependent upon her alone, but she has an indefeasible right to a separate table, nay, even to a private door and a separate staircase.

Some account of the interior life of Turkish families of the higher class is given in a little work, entitled "Les Femmes en Turquie." The author of this book conceives that he can give a more accurate description of Turkish life than previous writers.

"Foreigners," says he, "who have hitherto described Turkish manners are but like spectators placed before the stage, witnesses of what may be shown to them. None of them has ever been behind the scenes, still less been intimate with the actors. Now it is behind the curtain that I desire to introduce you, where you can take a near view of every object, and judge for yourselves.

"In Turkey there are two sorts of marriage. A man may either choose a wife or he may buy her. Marriage by choice is union with a free-born girl of Mussulman parentage. Marriage by purchase is that which is contracted either with slaves, or girls reputed to be such."

The author devotes himself to the description of the first of these at considerable length, in the form of what may be called a *novelette*, most entertainingly written:

"To place the reader more completely *au fait* with the mode in which such marriages are conducted, it might be well, I conceive, to choose a case, and to picture the various legal forms in the persons of those who are bound to conform to them.

"Let us then assume that there is a young gentleman of the name of Izzet Bey desirous of marriage, and let us follow him closely through the forms and negotiations which will bring about the desired result."

Here is the description of an old Turkish dowager setting out on a voyage of discovery to look at the young maidens who may perhaps be found suitable "matches" for her son:

"Once prepared, the mother of Izzet Bey sets herself to her task without delay. She makes it her first business to inform herself about the young marriageable girls who might suit her son. This information she gets from her friends, her acquaintances, and also among those women who make a trade of carrying the gossip of the day from house to house.

"As soon as she thinks herself fully informed, Izzet Bey's mother, furnished with the addresses of a certain number of marriageable girls, gets into her carriage, and knocks at the doors of certain habitations. It is worthy of remark that no previous notice of such visit is the least necessary. Still less does it enter into her plans to furnish herself with some letter of introduction, by means of which the interested parties might be able to have at least some slight knowledge of each other before embarking in such serious negotiations. To join together hearts, or, in other words, arrange matches, is, in the eyes of a Turkish lady, a work of merit. Can we then wonder that testimonials are unnecessary, when the best testimonial that can be brought is to engage in such an undertaking?"

Then follows the account of an interview between the two old ladies:

"The mother of Izzet Bey is then sure, whenever she may present herself, of the most warm and courteous welcome. Custom has decreed that it shall be at the moment when the slaves approach to take off her veil and cloak that she tells them of the object of her visit. The young girl's mother, made aware of the object of the visit, makes haste to join the stranger, and place herself by her side on the divan. Already, however, she has given her commands that the young lady shall be dressed, and her hair arranged with all possible care, in order to produce a startling effect upon the mother of her future husband. While the young person is at her toilette, the two 'mammas' employ their first *tete-a-tete* in those compliments and commonplace civilities of which women are in every country so prodigal, when they have nothing of real importance to say.

"The young girl enters. Blushing and embarrassed, with uncertain step, she approaches the stranger, bending downward with graceful action, in order to seize and then to kiss the hem of her garment. She then retires a few steps, and remains standing in the humble attitude of a slave subjected to the inspection of a purchaser. As soon as Izzet's mother has set eyes upon the young girl the first words which escape her are: '*Mach Allah! Mach Allah!*' the meaning of which is 'A miracle from God!' This exclamation, taken from the Koran, is always 'the correct thing' whenever we desire to express the admiration produced in our minds by animated being, whether a beautiful woman or a fine horse, etc. The Mussulman faith attributes to these words a power and virtue of their own, that, namely, of averting and paralyzing the influence of the evil eye.

"After the inevitable '*Mach Allah!*' a minute examination of the young girl begins. Izzet's mother, with the eye of an expert, begins her examination with the face, and exclaims, with enthusiasm:

"'*Mach Allah!* madame, your daughter is like the moon, the full moon! How black are her eyes and her hair. *Mach Allah!* Her hair reaches down to her feet: her well-rounded figure is perfect; and what a skin, like ivory. *Mach Allah!* Were she a slave she would be well worth a thousand purses!' (about £4,000)."

The young girl retires; money matters are hinted at, but nothing definite is settled, for upon leaving the house Izzet's mother immediately goes elsewhere for the purpose of enacting a similar comedy:

No sooner is the old lady at home than she repairs to her son, who is full of fun and cajolery, anxious to know the result of these proceedings:

"She then tells all that has occurred on her tour of inspection. One by one she enumerates the houses she has visited, and the fair houris she has seen. In such-and-such a family there was a 'sweet blonde,' yet one who in certain respects is hardly suitable. In another I have seen a charming creature, daughter of a rich Egyptian merchant. Yet the mother does not feel disposed to receive a son-in-law into her establishment; her object is to get rid of her daughter. 'Oh, my dear boy,' cries the mother, with emotion, 'I think I have really found the wife you want. One is the daughter of Hadji Usam Effendi, whose house is on the El Meidan. She is pretty; she is charming.' Then follows in detail such a description of her person as I have already given to my readers. Naturally such a portrait inflames the young man's imagination, who already dreams of Paradise. 'In a word, Izzet,' says she, 'to cut short all inquiry, this girl is a real gem. As to her connections, all I can say is, that the young man would be in good luck who enters such a family.'"

Some remarks follow of a very sensible kind on the nature of love in Mahometan countries, founded more upon the mere sensual aspect of its object than with us; it is both more violent and less durable. It partakes more of passion, less of sentiment, and is grounded upon desire rather than esteem:

So long as he has not seen the object of his dreams, the Mussulman's head is fairly turned. Once beheld and known this ideal being disappears, and the true person who takes her place is discovered to have all the failings inherent in poor human nature. From that moment all attraction is *gone*, and the imagination, in its disappointment, turns to seek some charmer, always incomparable while she is unknown. The same delusion is repeated over again, till, going from one ideal to another, a man finds himself with four very matter-of-fact wives on his hands, not to mention certain old acquaintances of a less honorable kind."

Those who best know the secret of happy marriages are well aware how a certain amount of intimacy among young people tends to secure ultimate happiness. "Give and take" is the sole foundation of well-assorted wedlock. In this department, as in most others, life is a compromise; and it is only by becoming aware of the moral weakness as well as moral strength of the young lady, when a man attaches himself, that he can arrive at a tolerable estimate of her character. After all, it is not in the ball-room, but in the family circle—not in the *grande*, but in the *petite comite*, that a man should choose his wife. In the wretched system of Turkey, however, all that the expectant bridegroom is permitted to hope for are a few furtive glances. The young lady may catch a glimpse of her future husband from behind the lattice of her prison-like home, or the young gentleman may see his intended as she glides through the fashionable street in a close carriage:

"To show the young girl to Izzet a fresh rendezvous must be agreed upon. The *confidante* entrusted with the mission of informing the young man of time and place, enters his room, and, elated with almost a boisterous joy, thus addresses him:

"'*Mudji! mudji!*' (Good news! good news!) 'What am I to have for it, my Bey?'

"'Whatever you please; only speak out.'

"'Well, then, to-morrow, at four o'clock in the afternoon, you will be expected at the "Sweet Waters." If you see a yellow carriage drawn by grays look well into it. The lady in the pink *fradgi* is our well-beloved.'

"From this moment the heart of poor Izzet begins to beat violently; his imagination is more and more active; hours and minutes are ages for him. All night long the yellow carriage, with its gray horses, is passing and repassing before his eyes.

"At an early hour he dresses himself, and repairs to the 'Sweet Waters.' Arriving two hours before the appointed time, he seats himself in some well-selected shady nook, from which he can observe any yellow carriage. On a sudden the signs agreed upon announce to him that his intended is coming. He at once rises, and anxiously looks into the very recesses of the coach. She passes by, and the entranced young man sees for the first time the veil and the cloak which cover his future wife. With this he must be satisfied, and, as a token of gratification, he makes a low bow, which she gracefully returns. Thereupon the coachman lashes his grays, leaving poor Izzet quite overcome by the rather singular apparition."

The preliminaries are soon arranged, and we have then, in great detail, a full and accurate description of a Turkish marriage, the guests, the *trousseau*, and all the accompanying festivities. After narrating the humor of the crowd, and the arrival of the bridegroom at his lady's house, our author describes his first view of the fair bride.

Escaping from the crowd—

"Izzet directs his steps to the staircase. He ascends it with a grave and solemn step, for he has caught a glimpse of a figure on the landing, clad in a thick, rose-colored veil, whose profile presents to him a delightful vision. He approaches her without uttering a word, and gazes at her for some time without the slightest sign of life being given by this motionless being. On a sudden the statue clad in garments fringed with gold makes a turning movement, as if mechanically wheeling upon some pivot, and stands face to face with her admirer. The latter, as a gallant gentleman, places his hand under the arm of his idol, and accompanies her to the nuptial apartment. Immediately upon entering it, she goes straight to a baldachin, under which a throne has been made ready for her. Lizzet places her on this throne without venturing to disturb a single fold of the veil which conceals from him the beauty of his future spouse. He then retires, with marks of the most profound respect, and rejoins his friends, who are waiting for him in an apartment set aside for gentlemen."

The ladies are admitted.

After having examined the young lady and her throne, the curious crowd sets itself to examine the divan, of which the carpet and cushions are adorned with silk, or composed of velvet with a golden fringe. This furniture is *de rigueur* in the nuptial chamber. Next a visit made to see the *trousseau* and the dresses of the bride. This domestic exhibition is protected by a gilded railing, which permits of everything being seen but not touched—a necessary precaution, for in such cases thieves under cover of a veil are far more dangerous than thieves with the face exposed.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

"'Tarnal Cute, I Am!"

"Was the prisoner disorderly?" asked Justice Wandell yesterday, eyeing Dallas Barnes, of Blooming Grove, Pa.

"Only demonstrative, Jedge," Dallas himself interrupted. "I challenge the vote if he says anything else only demonstrative."

Dallas looked like an inflated Mulberry Sellers. Hat, raiment, gesture—all were identical; only he had more body.

"He wasn't very drunk," said the officer. "Just as you see him."

"Discharged," said his Honor, turning to the clerk.

Dallas caught the whisper, but not the meaning.

"Look-a-here, Jedge," he interrupted. "None o'that whisp'rin. I'm 'tarnal cute, I am, and it takes more'n one Yorker t' fleece me. Ten dollars I shall pay for this drunk, it's worth every cent of it, but no more. Ten dollars your figure? You can't raise it on me. I won't give a red more."

He waved a bill and frantically forced it on the clerk.

"All right," said His Honor, philosophically, "as you've fixed the price, so be it."

Dallas came smiling down. "Didn't get the best of me, I tell yer," he muttered, with a wink. "Cute, wasn't I? Equal to a whole regiment of Yorkers."

"Yer darned fool, he was a dischargin' of yer," was forced from the officer he spoke to—the one who had arrested him.

"What!" cried Dallas, stopping short, while his jaw fell several inches.

Then he turned to the bar.

"Jedge, this is downright extortion—downright extortion," he said.

The Justice bowed blandly:

"I would not for the world disagree with so clever a gentleman's estimate of a drunk," he said. "Good-bye; safe home to Pike."

Dallas never once glanced back as he left the room.—*New York World.*

A Yankton Judge.

Mr. Webster's attorney (rising and addressing the attorney for the other side)—I call you a coward and a liar.

The court—Sit down, sir.

Mr. Webster's attorney—He is a coward and a liar.

The court—I tell you to sit down and be quiet.

Mr. Webster's attorney—He is a coward and a liar.

The court—If you don't sit down and keep quiet you will be sorry.

Mr. Webster's attorney—He is—

In the subsequent proceedings the court took a hand. It swiftly glided from its seat and placed its powerful grasp upon the coat collar of the attorney for Mr. Webster. There was a momentary void in the understanding of that gentleman. The morning stars began to sing together in his ears and danced before his confused vision. Then he found himself outside the building without any hat, and the dusty zephyrs played through his luxuriant moustache. Parties, present in the room as innocent spectators, aver that the feet of the attorney for Mr. Webster did not touch the floor after the muscles of the hand of the court had contracted upon the collar of his coat.—*Yankton Press and Dakotian.*

DON'T PROMISE.—Don't promise your little ones to "bring them home something if they will be good," and then forget all about it or wilfully neglect it, while they are at home in a joyous state of expectancy of your return, only to be doomed to a disappointment when you do come.

Don't promise the larger boys and girls a croquet party, or a pleasant trip somewhere, and never think of it again, making them sullen and distrustful of you.

Don't borrow your wife's money that you have given her for the household or herself, and promise to return it in a few days and never do it, and then when she timidly asks you for some more, wonder what she did with the last. She loses confidence in your promises and is secretly amused at them.

Don't promise your husband that you are going to make some new shirts very soon, and never even try to find time to do it.

Don't promise to pay a man a bill when you know you can't or won't. He may have been relying upon it to pay some one else, and so one disappointment makes many.

Don't promise to do anything unless you really intend to do it. Much better that promises were never made than never kept. People lose confidence in you; you lose confidence in yourself, principle is weakened and finally consciousness is still.

A victim of omnibus pickpockets determined to get even with them, so he put into his pocket another pocketbook containing only a slip of paper, on which were written the words:

"This time, you rascal, *you've* lost the rewards of your labor."

He got into the same omnibus and waited, resolved to have the first pickpocket that meddled with him arrested. Twenty minutes passed and nothing happened, and, tired of waiting, he got out, having first assured himself that the pocketbook was still there. He opened it and in place of his piece of white paper there was a blue one, which he unfolded and read as follows:

"*What a sly joker you are!*"

Europe's New Interest in Silver.

Our people are scarcely alive to the change which the silver question has undergone during the past few months, we might almost say weeks. Only last summer the United States asked for and obtained a conference of the leading European governments, and although representatives of the most of those governments appeared at our convention they did it under protest, and when there, all with one accord began to make excuse; finally, with true French politeness, they patted us on our backs, wishing us God speed in our single-handed effort to "rehabilitate" silver. This was less than eight months ago. Since then the depression and disorganization in the trade of Great Britain have been day by day developing, until now the distress has become so general that the mercantile classes there are thoroughly awake to the necessity of removing every impediment to recovery. On the 25th of March the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce actually adopted a resolution in favor of an international agreement for the remonetization of silver; and yesterday (Friday) a deputation from the Chamber waited upon Lord Beaconsfield to present the same view.

But the most important indications are those which come from the head of the English Government himself. In the House of Lords, on the evening of March 25, when Lord Huntley suggested an inquiry into the cause of the depression of commerce and agriculture in Great Britain, Lord Beaconsfield discouraged such a general investigation, believing it would be without results, but he added that the existing "low prices were partly caused by the depreciation of silver; possibly an inquiry as to the change in value of the precious metals, and its effect on English industry might hereafter be desirable."

These facts and circumstances all indicate that a very remarkable change is in process in Great Britain, and we are confident that we do not overestimate the progress that has been already made. The end will not be reached without opposition and possibly after a severe struggle, but the present suffering is so very general and extreme, and evidently so largely due to the depreciation and demonetization of silver, that unless the United States encourage the idea which still prevails in Europe that our currency must eventually be based upon on that metal solely, the end cannot be doubtful or long undetermined.

Some French speakers and writers are advocating a single standard, but they are mainly influenced by a supposed necessity which has overtaken the world in these latter days to disuse one of these metals, and by the hope of being able to get rid of their silver through the action of the United States. So long, however, as France has $600,000,000 of silver in circulation (the latest estimate of one of her economists), she must, if we do not extend to her the hope of a market, continue anxious to follow the lead of Great Britain in establishing with the United States an international ratio. These statements help us to understand the meaning of M. Emil Guyot's remarks, about a week since, in the French Chamber of Deputies, to the effect that the French public were looking to an export demand for silver (where from, except from the United States?) which would enable them to reduce their stock of silver and "put France in position to discuss a single standard." Thus they are still deluding themselves with the hope, yes, expectation, that the United States is to become a silver paying country, the dumping ground of their discarded currency. We would, therefore, once again most earnestly urge upon Congress, now in session, to temporarily repeal the act authorizing and directing the coinage of silver dollars. That act, not only from the work done under it, but more from the inferences Europe is drawing from it, is seriously delaying the remonetization movement now so evidently in progress. No country has equal interest with the United States in a restoration of the old relations. Our being the main producer of that metal, and, therefore, directly affected by the decline in price, is by no means the most important consideration to us. We have seen that silver demonetization is causing business depression in Europe; business depression or idle machinery and idle labor in Europe are causing our cotton, breadstuffs, meats, etc., the special products of the South and of the West, to sell at extremely low prices. Remove that depression, set the idle laborers at work, and these productions will rise again in value. Have we not, then, every one of us, a deep interest in this question, and will not Congress, before it adjourns, give expression to that interest?—*Financial Chronicle.*

A ROYAL BRIDE CAKE.—One of the features of the recent royal wedding in England was the wedding cake, or rather, cakes, for the work was in duplicate—one for the private table and the other for the guests' table. It stood five feet six inches high, shaped as a temple, with base, columns, vaulted roofs and ornamentation cast in white sugar. The superstructure consisted of two vaulted roofs beautifully chased and supported by admirably proportioned pillars with Corinthian capitals. At the four corners of what may be called the lower chamber were stationed four female figures, as clearly cut as if they had been chiseled, emblematic of the four continents—Europe, Asia, Africa and America. While at intervals were cupids driving swans or doves.

Within the balustrade, made up of dwarf pillars, joined by a filigree work of fine lace, were the figures of Cupid and Psyche; while in the plaques of sugar, on white satin panels, were the English and Prussian arms. The various pedestals bore the interwoven monogram of bride and bridegroom, while the base was richly decorated with scroll brackets, from which were suspended festoons of orange blossoms. This work of art was from the hand of Mr. Pouder, the Queen's chief confectioner at Windsor Castle, who also provided for table decorations some 500 bonbons of every conceivable design in form and color.

A popular pastor of an Indianapolis Church recently attended one of Mojeska's performances and certain meddlesome members of his flock were somewhat shocked. Their remarks and criticisms having come to his ears, he stated in prayer meeting last Thursday night that he had attended the concert, and it was nobody's business except his own—or words to that effect.

Remarkable Ice Phenomenon.

A remarkable phenomenon occurred last month in some parts of France. We give a few particulars regarding it from letters to the French Academy:

According to M. Godefroy, writing from a place in Loiret, rain fell continuously for three successive days (the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth of January), and yet the thermometer remained at two, three, and even four degrees below zero. When the rain was scanty, each drop at once solidified, even on warm objects. It took the form of small, flattened and irregular pastilles. The phenomenon was especially remarkable on woolen stuffs. The drops had evidently been brought to a state of suffusion in their passage through cold air, so that they immediately solidified on meeting solid bodies.

When the rain was plentiful, on the other hand, part of it was at once changed to ice, but part flowed down on solid bodies, forming a new layer of ice and producing stalactites. The ice-covered branches of trees broke more and more under the weight, and on the evening of the second day the phenomenon assumed frightful proportions. Crack succeeded crack with growing rapidity. In the morning the ground was strewn with branches, whole trees lay prostrate and uprooted, and others were split in two from top to base. The majority were entirely cleared of their branches, and in some parts the forest looked like one of masts.

Such effects will not excite surprise if figures like the following be considered: A twig from a lime was weighed, and the balance showed sixty grammes per decimeter of length; the same twig, deprived of ice, weighed only five-tenths of a gramme. A leaf of laurel carried a carapace of ice weighing seventy grammes. All objects exposed were alike covered with ice.

M. Picbourg, writing from Fontainebleau, mentions that shrubs with persistent leaves, such as rhododendrons and alterns, became one block of ice, through which leaves and branches could be distinguished pretty well. Fir trees and the like had the appearance of a huge pyramid of ice, each group of branches being weighed down on the one below, and the lowest on the ground. These trees and evergreen shrubs broke up mostly during the thaw, which commenced on the twenty fifth. The fracturing of the leafless trees, on the other hand, occurred earlier, as the ice accumulated on their branches.—*Waverley.*

A Bath in the Dead Sea.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star*, who has had a bath in the Dead Sea, describes his experience as follows:

The water, which is quite clear, and nearly the color of the Niagara River below the falls, seemed to me a little more bitter and salt than that of Salt Lake, although brighter and more attractive to the eye when seen close at hand. Its supporting power struck me as a little greater, also, than that of Salt Lake, as the body floated more easily and the difficulty of swimming was greater on account of the inability to keep one's feet under water. So large a quantity of salt is held in solution that the water has what is called, I believe, a "ropy" appearance, much like that of a plate of well-made tapioca soup. I observed, however, that when we came out of the water there was not a large deposit of salt crystals on the body as after a bath in Salt Lake, and the feeling of the skin, instead of being dry and prickly, as I expected, was rather oily and sticky. Our dinner that night was seasoned with salt made from Dead Sea water by solar evaporation. It was a little lighter in color than the best article of brown sugar. Its crystals were large and hard, and, though foreign substances were evidently present, in considerable quantity, it was not unpleasant to the taste. I was told that two quarts of the water will produce one quart of salt, but this is probably an exaggeration. To complete the statistics of this remarkable body of water, I may add what many of my readers may already know, that there is no living thing of any kind in it; that even the driftwood brought down by the floods in the Jordon is speedily cast upon its shores; that its length is about 45 and its greatest width about 10 miles; that it is over 1300 feet deep at the deepest place, and that the immense quantity of fresh water poured into it daily is undoubtedly taken up by evaporation, as its great depth below the basin of the Mediterranean must preclude the idea of a subterranean outlet.

Running Down a Black Mountain Wolf.

Mr. S. L. Kirtley, the proprietor of the hotel at Brownington, Mo., on Friday last started out to summon witnesses who lived on Hillegras prairie, in the southeastern part of this county, and, while riding leisurely along, he espied a large black wolf in a wheat field close by. Spurring his horse to its utmost speed, he at once gave chase, and for miles over the prairies and through fields, with here and there a small skirt of timber, on they sped, the wolf in the lead, but the brave rider and dauntless little horse always in sight, and often close upon the wolf's heels. It was a reckless ride over fences and through farms, with never a pause for breath. As they passed farm houses, the rider shouted for help, and others joined in the chase, until the number of pursuers was a dozen or more. Still the little horse kept the lead, while one after another of the fresh steeds fell to the rear. After a run of twenty or twenty-five miles, and when within a quarter of a mile of Lowry City, a small village in St. Clair County, the race ended and the little horse ran directly over the wolf, knocking it down. Kirtly was unarmed, and springing from his saddle, grasped the vicious animal by the mouth, pinioning its jaws as with a death grip. Men came to his aid, and a strong cord was bound around the wolf's mouth, rendering it harmless. The cords were unintentionally drawn so tight that the animal died of strangulation and exhaustion shortly after being captured. It proved to be a full grown black mountain wolf, fully three feet high, and weighing probably 100 pounds.—*Henry County (Mo.) Democrat.*

The inventor of the Gatling gun conceived the idea of it while thinking about a seed-planting machine which he wanted for his father's fields. Although nominally a Connecticut man, Gatling belongs to the South.

Pain and the Weather.

In his paper on the relation of neuralgic pain to storms and the earth's magnetism, read before the National Academy of Sciences, Professor S. Weir Mitchell reported the following observations:

Captain Catlin, U. S. Army, lost a leg during the war, and since that time has suffered from traumatic neuralgia, sometimes in the heel, but more frequently in the toes, of the foot. He has carefully noted the effects produced on himself by changes of the weather. Dr. Mitchell's own studies in this case, as he says, "would never have proved successful had it not been for the unusual ability, interest in the task, and perseverance of the accomplished gentleman who has obliged me by making his own torments useful in the solution of the question of how far weather effects the production of certain kinds of pain." The hourly observations cover a period of five years. "For the first quarters of these five years there were 2,471 hours of pain; for the second quarters, 2,102 hours; for the third quarters, 2,056 hours; and for the last quarters, 2,221 hours. The best yield of pain is in January, February, and March, and the poorest in the third quarters, July, August, and September. During these five years, while the sun was south of the equator, there were 4,692 hours of pain against 4,158 hours while it was north of the equator; and the greatest amount of pain was in the quarters beginning with the winter solstice, and the least was in those beginning with the summer solstice. The average duration of the attacks for the first quarters was 22 hours, and the third quarters only 17.9 hours.

By taking the four years ending January 1, 1879, it is found that of the 537 storms chartered by the Signal Bureau, 298 belong to the two winter quarters, against 239 for the summer quarters. Hence we have the ratio of the number of storms of the winter quarters and the summer quarters corresponding to the ratio of the amounts of neuralgia for these respective periods, and the ratio of average duration of each attack for the same time corresponds closely with the ratio of the respective total amounts of neuralgia for the same periods. The average distance of the storm center at the beginning of the neuralgia attacks was 680 miles. Storms coming from the Pacific Coast are felt furthest off, "very soon after, or as they are crossing the Rocky Mountains," while storms along the Atlantic coast are associated with milder forms of neuralgia, and are not felt until the storm center is nearer. Rain is not essential in the production of neuralgia. "It was found that the severest neuralgic attacks of the year were those accompanying the first snows of November and December. One of the most interesting and valuable results of this series of observations is thus stated: "Every storm, as it sweeps across the continent, consists of a vast rain area, at the center of which is a moving space of greatest barometric depression, known as the storm center, along which the storm moves like a bead on a thread. The rain usually precedes this by 550 to 600 miles, but before and around the rain lies a belt which may be called the neuralgic margin of the storm, and which precedes the rain about 150 miles. This fact is very deceptive, because the sufferer may be on the far edge of the storm basin of barometric depression, and seeing nothing of the rain, yet have pain due to the storm.—*Scientific American.*

Catching Palolo.

There's no disputing about tastes. Probably when the oyster and lobster were first seen, they were as little dreamed of as *food* as were "sea-cucumbers" and cuttle-fish,—both of which, at last, are now table delicacies to some tribes of men. Diet quite as strange—a sort of live macaroni, or rather *vermicelli*—is described here. The account is from Simonds' "Commercial Products of the Sea:"

Perhaps the most curious fishery of all to our apprehension would be that for the palolo, which is carried on among the Fiji Islands and in some other parts of the South Pacific Ocean. The palolo are small worms, three or four inches long, and the bigness of a fine straw.

They appear every year for two days in October and November, at the last quarter of the moon, and are never seen at any other time, rising to the surface at early dawn, and sinking again in a few hours, as the sun becomes powerful.

They swim with a snake-like motion, twisting about the fingers of the natives, who plunge their hands into the water to know the exact moment of the worms' arrival.

They appear in such numbers as to cover the sea, and a white object held a few inches beneath the surface cannot be distinguished. The natives are thrown into great excitement during the short time that they remain in sight, catching them in nets and in prettily-made baskets.

As soon as the palolo have gone, the fishermen return to shore, where they feast upon the dainty morsels raw, or bake them in leaves of the bread-fruit tree, and send them as gifts to friends in less favored neighborhoods.—*Youth's Companion.*

OLD-TIME PLUCK AND PATIENCE.—An old gentleman was talking yesterday about pluck. Said he: "I went to Missouri in 1844. Every day families came in from the East with nothing save what they could bring on a four-horse wagon. They would settle on 160 acres of land, get out the logs, and build a rude cabin. They had no sugar, no coffee, no comfortable food, but they lived some way. They made themselves a sort of syrup from pumpkins; they scorched wheat and made wheat coffee; with a hand machine they broke their corn so as to make a kind of bread, and all the time kept to work, kept raising babies, and lived. They shot turkeys, prairie chickens, and squirrels, and scuffled along. I used to watch their progress, and it was a certain thing that in the fourth or fifth year after their arrival they would build themselves a comfortable house and turn the original cabin into a stable. Now the sons of those people are the solid men of Missouri, and the daughters and grand-daughters of those pioneer mothers wear robes a single one of which costs more than the entire capital of the average Missouri pioneer."

The tailor hopes to succeed by clothes attention to business.—*Cin. Sat. Night.*

And the fop hopes to succeed by business attention to clothes.

A Young Lady's Fancy.

At Nyack, on the Hudson, the latest romance in high and low life has recently transpired. Miss Caroline Townsend, the eldest daughter of William A. Townsend, the publisher, of No. 189 Broadway, privately married James A. Weeks, a young man employed in the family as coachman and waiter, in January last, and the alliance has but just come to light, much to the edification of the fashionable residents of the village. Mr. Townsend is a publisher, who has been in business in this city for over forty years and is at present engaged in publishing medical works. He was at one time esteemed a wealthy man, but has lately experienced reverses which swept away much of his property. The income of his business has, however, enabled him to live in good style. About four years ago Mr. Townsend removed his family from New York to Nyack and rented a handsome detached villa on Washington avenue. Horses and carriages were purchased and a stable rented. The family lived here in generous style, keeping a coachman and several servants. Mr. Townsend had four daughters, the three youngest of whom are married. Miss Caroline is over thirty years of age, tall, of dark complexion, and dresses with great taste. About seven months ago Mr. Townsend discharged his coachman and engaged in that capacity one James A. Weeks.

Weeks was born and has always lived in Nyack, to which place his parents removed from Sing Sing about twenty-five years ago. He has an elder brother, John E. Weeks, who is the village bill poster, and also a younger sister. His father and mother separated some years ago—the father coming to New York and has not been heard of since. Mrs. Weeks lives in the house with a shoemaker, called "Doctor" Bell, and supports herself by taking in washing and ironing. His brother says that Jimmy was always too high-toned for the rest of the family, and that he has not spoken to him for some time past. Weeks is twenty-seven years of age, a blonde, well made, and, when dressed, presents a very good appearance.

During the winter the sleighing has been very good in Nyack, and almost every day Miss Townsend was seen driving on the road in company with the new coachman, "Jimmie." On Tuesday afternoon, the 14th of January last, at three o'clock, a couple drove to the residence of the Rev. Mr. G. M. S. Blauvelt, the minister of the Reformed Church at Tappan, and the man alighted from the sleigh.

Mr. Blauvelt's daughter came to the door and the man asked if he could see her father as he wanted to get married. Mr. Blauvelt was not at home she replied, and he then made an appointment to come again. Two weeks elapsed and the same couple drove up to the door. The occupants alighted and entered the house, and the man told Mr. Blauvelt that they desired to be married. Then the lady spoke up and asked Mr. Blauvelt if it was his custom to publish the marriages which he celebrated in the country papers. He replied that it was not his custom, but that all the marriages were placed upon the record. The lady said that she wished the pleasure of announcing the fact to her friends in person. As Mr. Blauvelt saw that both the parties were of age he asked them their names and then called his wife and daughter, his mother-in-law and a dressmaker at work in the house into the room, and proceeded to tie the knot. Miss Townsend, Mr. Blauvelt says, was self-possessed and made the responses in an assured manner, while Weeks on the other hand was very much embarrassed.

The couple returned home and carefully kept their own counsel. Weeks continued to perform his duties as coachman and waiter, and the novel spectacle was presented of a groom in an apron passing the bread and butter to his bride at the table during the honeymoon. The story did not leak out until a day or two since, when the rumors that had been flying about the village took shape in a paragraph in a local paper.

The residence of Mr. Townsend was visited by a reporter on Saturday several times, but he was told that none of the family were at home. The house, which is a semi-Gothic villa of pretentious size, stands on the brow of the bluff and commands a superb view of the Tappan Zee. The shutters were tightly closed, and the servants said that the ladies were away from home, Mr. Townsend in the city, and Weeks "up in the village somewhere." Weeks, however, could not be found, and he did not come to the station, as is his daily duty to meet Mr. Townsend and take his packages home. When the six o'clock train arrived a venerable gentleman was pointed out to the reporter as Mr. Townsend. His hair and neatly trimmed side whiskers were snowy white, and he was obviously very much depressed. In response to an inquiry as to what he had to say about the marriage, he replied: "I knew nothing of the matter, nor did I suspect anything until this morning, when a gentleman in Appleton & Co's store called my attention to a paragraph in a newspaper in regard to it. You can imagine what a blow it was to me." The old gentleman's voice broke and his eyes filled with tears as he spoke. "Of course I cannot say anything about it, for I know nothing. Last evening and this morning everything in my household was moving in its usual course. My daughter was there in her place and the young man in his place. I know nothing about it."

"What action will you take in the matter?"

"In the immediate present, none. I am inexpressibly saddened and borne down by this blow. I am sick and shall go to bed. I shall not speak of the matter to any one nor allow them to speak of it to me. The Sabbath shall pass away as usual with us. On Monday I shall stay up from the city and investigate the matter. If it is false I will contradict it. If I find from the record, to my own satisfaction, that it is true, I have decided upon my course. What that course will be I cannot say to you now."

Meanwhile, the village is greatly exercised over the matter. It is the chief topic of conversation among all classes of people, and every one is anxiously awaiting the denouement. Speculations, of course, are rife as to whether the happy pair will or will not be forgiven.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Lake Garda, lying under the shadow of the Alps, is being excavated at its bottom for prehistoric relics; prior to 1866, the Austrian authorities found some and shipped them off to Vienna, and now Rome has officially undertaken the job.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The State Dental Association was in session last week.

There was a very heavy rainfall in this city last Monday.

The late heavy rains interrupted many intended picnics.

Number of deaths last week, 80—51 males and 29 females.

"Bunko Boys" are at work again, and reaping a rich harvest.

It is estimated that the late election expenses in this city were over $41,000.

The Mayor sent to the Board of Supervisors four vetoes in one day last week.

Forty marriage licenses were issued last week—six less than the week previous.

Seven thoroughbred Kentucky horses have been shipped to the Hawaiian Islands for King Kalakua.

Reckoning the late heavy rains, which were more abundant than usual in May, 23.24 inches have fallen during the season.

The amount of customs dues paid at this port since January 1st is $1,842,538, against $2,151,966 for the corresponding period in 1878.

The Shoemakers held their picnic last Sunday at Alameda. Among the prizes was one for the handsomest baby, and one to the best round dancer.

The cruel stoning of unoffending Chinamen in different parts of the city seems to be an amusement which the police do not appear to care to prevent.

A circular has been addressed to the Principals of the public schools, asking for the number of children in other counties who are attending school in this.

The State Medical Society, Homeopathic, held their annual meeting last week. It was well attended. The next meeting will be in Oakland in November.

The grand encampment of California, I. O O. F., held their twenty-fifth annual session in this city last week. The report gives 62 encampments, total receipts $42,841.

All kinds of picnics, by various kinds of societies, unions and lodges were held at parks and gardens outside the city last Sunday. Some went on excursions to distant points.

The degrees of D. D. and L.L. D. have been conferred upon the Rev. W. H. Platt, Rector of Grace Church by the faculty of Old William and Mary College of Virginia, founded in 1693.

The proposed torchlight procession of the Workingmen's party, for which extensive preparations were made by the various clubs throughout the city, did not come off, owing to the unseasonable rain of last Saturday. It was postponed.

The evening *Post* reports that the success of the fair recently held in Platt's Hall in aid of the Day Home for little children whose poor mothers are toiling for a subsistence, was gratifying in the extreme. The total receipts amount to $16,000.

A remarkable case of burglarly occurred last Saturday in daylight, between 12 and 1 o'clock, and in a public place on Montgomery street. A broker's office was entered, a safe broken open, and about $900 of coin taken. The burglars made good their escape.

Superintendent Mann states that the reports received from the various schools show but a few non-resident pupils in each school, and no complaint is made by Principals that their presence in the classes is crowding those who are supposed to have a better right there.

The steamship *China* has been examined by the Government Inspectors, and found to be in good condition. As soon as she has been cut down like the *Alaska* she will be placed on the Panama route, and *The City of Panama* will be taken off, preparatory to being cut in two and lengthened.

Last Sunday evening Rev. Mrs. Ada C. Bowles, associate pastor of the First Universalist Church, preached from the text: "Let every man have his own wife, and let every woman have her own husband." The discourse is reported as an able and scholarly appeal in behalf of women.

The first annual meeting of the California Press Association will be held in the parlors of the Palace Hotel at noon on the 16th of July. The Executive committee of the Association has made arrangements for the occasion, and among other features of the programme, a special entertainment at one of the leading theaters in this city and a banquet at the Palace Hotel are promised.

That agricultural scourge, the potato blight, has made its appearance among the small suburban farms and vegetable gardens in the vicinity of the Golden Gate Park and the Ocean Race-track. It is estimated that $10,000 worth of potatoes have been planted in that neighborhood this season, the whole of which will probably be destroyed, which will evenetuate in much financial distress to these small farmers, whose means are limited.

The other day an officer arrested a queer-looking man, in female attire, and parading one of the public streets. He was arrayed in a dress, hoopskirt and other apparel belonging to the opposite sex, and under his arm he carried a small black box. When accosted by the officer and asked what he was doing, he opened the box and showed a copy of the old Constitution, which he said he was about to bury. For some time he has considered himself as General Grant. He is evidently deranged.

Between four and five thousand books have been ordered from the East for the Public Library. These are all stamped with the mark of the institution, and they were to have been paid for out of the fund of $24,000 appropriated by the Board of Supervisors for the purpose. The books, being labeled, are of course, unsalable. The expenses of fitting up Pacific Hall with shelves, tables, etc., besides the Librarian's salary and the wages of the workmen who made the alterations, were all to be defrayed out of this fund.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

The boldness of thieves and others is amazing. Robberies in daylight and on the street are of not infrequent occurrence. One day last week, about three o'clock in the afternoon on Chestnut street a citizen was set upon by two young hoodlums, who drew a pistol and demanded money. The man tried to escape but was struck by the pistol in the hand of the hoodlum; whereupon the attacked man seized the striking hoodlum by the throat, threw him down and called for a policeman, who came to the rescue and marched the robber to the station.

The Tenth Ward Independent Rifles, Workingmen, accompanied by two other military companies and many citizens, about 800 in all, held their second annual picnic at Martinez, last Sunday, to which place they went by the steamer *Contra Costa*. The *Alta* says: "Strict military discipline was enforced at the Gardens. The Rifles won golden opinions. The excursionists whiled away the merry hours in dancing and athletic sports, or wandering through the quaint and picturesque streets of the lovely town. After being surfeited with the day's enjoyment, they returned home by boat." The reporter does not say whether any of the excursionists attended church or not.

The construction of the east wing of the New City Hall is rapidly drawing near completion, and will probably be ready for occupation in about three weeks. The basement of the easterly portion of our municipal edifice is to be occupied by the Street Department. It is divided into two apartments or offices—one for the clerks employed by the Street Department, and the other a private office for the Superintendent of Streets. The offices are finished in black walnut and chestnut, and furnished with all conveniences in the form of brick and iron vaults, closets, dummy-waiter and stationary wash-bowls, open fire-places, and Baker & Smith radiators; the ceilings are of corrugated iron, arched, giving a somewhat lofty appearance to the well-lighted rooms. The entrance is from the square on the Market street side of the building, and the department will have no direct communication by staircases or otherwise, with other departments in the Hall. Under this basement is a sub-basement, dug to a depth of four feet in the sand, in which are the water, gas and hot-air conductors.

The Murphy Temperance Meetings have been largely attended, and sometimes very enthusiastic. The noonday prayer meetings are of an hour's length. They are large, and are conducted by Mr. Murphy himself. Some of the evening meetings have been densely crowded. Many are signing the pledge, some of whom have been confirmed inebriates. They don the blue ribbon. The papers report that during the first week 1500 persons took the gospel temperance pledge and are now numbered in the cold water army. A little incident worthy of note occurred at one of the evening meetings. Mr. Murphy said he had received a little bundle containing a shirt collar, necktie, pair of sleevebuttons, $20 in gold and the following note:

Dear Francis: Take the city or die in the attempt. God is on your side.

The money, he said, was handed to the Committee to pay campaign expenses, and the clothing given to a blue ribbon convert, who only needed now a tidy coat and hat, a clean vest and a whole pair of pants and boots to make him presentable.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Garibaldi has decided to reside permanently in Rome.

General Grant and party left Hongkong for Japan, on the 13th instant.

The Empress of Germany has been at Windsor on a visit to Queen Victoria.

A Congressional bill proposes to make the term of the President's office six years.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, is in session at Louisville, Ky.

The Communal elections throughout Spain resulted largely in favor of the Government.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* published the California new Constitution in full.

Mount Vesuvius has been in a state of agitation for some days, but, at latest accounts, the eruption had been but slight.

Henry Ward Beecher lectured a few nights ago at Memphis, Tenn., to about 4,000 people. He gave $250 for the orphan asylums there.

The Congressional Income-Tax bill has been defeated in the House—yeas, 104; nays, 94—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

The Presbyterian General Assembly is in session at Saratoga, and for the first time, delegates are responsible for their individual board bills.

A dispatch to the London *Times* from Calcutta says: The report that 20,000 to 30,000 persons died from cholera while returning from a religious fair, is repeated.

The Bolivians have retaken Atacama. It is announced from Jujuy, a town of the Argentine Republic, near the Bolivian frontier, that 15,000 Bolivians are marching to attack the Chileans.

On the 16th instant, in accordance with the previous decision of the jury and order of the courts, Wallace Wilkerson, the murderer of William Baxter, in 1877, was shot to death at Provo City, Utah.

The Confederate monument, erected by the Ladies' Monumental Association, in Capital Square, Columbia, S. C., was unveiled recently, with most imposing ceremonies, in the presence of 12,000 people.

We forgot to say, at the proper time, that Paul Boyton had arrived at New Orleans, badly tanned by the sun, and somewhat fatigued from the trip. He was welcomed by large crowds along the river bank.

At Washington, Captain Eads has made application for additional payment of $500,000, claiming that he has obtained a channel at the mouth of the Mississippi, twenty-five feet deep and two hundred feet wide.

Charles Reed, of Sydney, Nebraska, who was in jail there for having murdered Henry Loomis the preceding day, was taken out by about 400 citizens and hanged to a telegraph pole in the main street of that town.

A series of strikes is threatened in Calcutta. Gangs of malcontents of Poona have written to the Bombay Government threatening to raise another mutiny and to put a price upon the head of the Governor unless the distress is relieved.

A bill has been introduced into the House by Representative Buckner, fixing the compensation of the President of the United States, provides that after the expiration of the present term the salary of President shall not exceed $25,000 per annum.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a notice that 5-20 registered and coupon bonds, consols of 1867 and 1868, embraced in the ninety-fourth, ninety-fifth and ninety-sixth calls, will be redeemed at the Treasury Department, July 1st next, with interest to date of maturity bonds.

A delegation of six northern Cheyenne Indians, under Little Chief, have gone from the Southern Cheyenne Agency to Washington, to urge the President to allow them to return to their former home in the north. The band represented by this delegation has about 200 warriers.

A bill has been introduced into the British House of Commons, to establish the University of St. Patrick, at Dublin, with affiliated Colleges, making provisions for fellowships, schoolarships and exhibitions, at a cost of $1,500,000, to be defrayed from Irish Church temporalities. It has been read the first time.

It was announced in the German *Reichstag* last week, that Ausiria and Russia had consented to become parties to an Anglo-German treaty for the prevention of the slave trade on the African Coast, but that France and the United States, though asked to do so, were hardly expected to join, as they were unwilling to admit the mutual right of search.

Freeman, the child murderer, at Pocasset Mass., together with his wife, has been found guilty of homicide by the Magistrate at Barnstable, and fully committed for trial. Freeman said he will have an astonishing revelation to make May 21st, and still maintains that he was justified of God. His wife is greatly crushed by her growing conviction that she has been guilty of crime.

An International Congress is in session at Paris to discuss projects for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The latest dispatches say that it is expected that the Darien Canal Congress will have selected a plan for the canal by the 24th instant. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, has been elected President of the Committee on Economic and Commercial Aspects of the Project.

Political murders in Russia have been recently confined to the Provinces. The stringent measures adopted against them seem to have cowed the conspirators in St. Petersburg. The Czar has decreed that all prisoners tried by Court-Martial must be doomed or acquitted within twenty-four hours, and sentences must be executed within twenty-four hours from the time they are pronounced.

The probability of the long continuance of the extra session of Congress does not grow less. A Washington dispatch says: Of one thing there seems to be little doubt, and that is, that Congress will not adjourn without voting supplies necessary to carry on the operations of every branch of the Government; but it is also generally conceded that this will not be done without a hard struggle, and that there is no longer any possibility of a termination of the session, as heretofore expected, by the first of June.

A telegram from New York says: A mass meeting was called for to-night, in Union Square, of workingmen, to rejoice over the recent victory of the Workingmen in California. Not 100 persons attended, and the whole affair was a fizzle. David Conroy, one of the speakers, after denouncing nearly everyone, said he had just come out of prison, where he was unjustly sent by Recorder Hackett and a stuffed jury. Resolutions were adopted endorsing California events, denouncing all subsidizing of railroads or steamship companies, denouncing Chinese importation, and lauding Dennis Kearney.

The miscegenation case of Edmund Kenney, colored, and Mary Susan Hall, white, confined in the Virginia Penitentiary, for violation of the State statutes, prohibiting white and colored citizens intermarrying, was before the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., recently, Judge Hughes, presiding, upon petition of a writ of habeas corpus. The chief ground alleged in the petition, that the Act of the Legislature of the State of Virginia making it a penal offense for white and colored citizens to intermarry, is contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and void. That marriage having been celebrated in the District of Columbia, and valid there, must be valid throughout the United States. The judge refused to issue the writ of habeas corpus on ground that the United States Courts have no jurisdiction over questions of marriage.

The expected veto of the bill to prevent military interference at elections, was read in Congress last week. A dispatch from Washington says, that while it was being read, one or two portions were quoted with derisive laughter, and several others provoked loud murmurs of scornful anger and excitement on the Democratic side of the chamber; while the Republicans enthusiastically applauded four or five of its most striking passages, and again manifested their unanimous approval by loud and long-continued hard clapping when the reading was finished. There was considerable applause on the Republican side when the sentence was read which insists that the power of the Federal authority to employ troops when necessary should not be interfered with, and there was an incredulous sneer on the Democratic side at the President's assurance that he desired to act in harmony with Congress. Republican applause was repeated at the reading of the sentences relating to President Jackson crushing nullification, and to President Lincoln issuing his call for troops to save the Union in 1861; also, at the allusion to the hostility of the State Governments, and again at the suggestion that the bill was the intrusion of State supervision amounting, in spirit, in a tendency to State supremacy.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—The exports for the week under review were small. At the moment there is little or nothing doing on shipping account. Receipts are liberal from all quarters, and with a light call for home consumption, the market is dull and rather weak.

We quote, Superfine common, $3 75@$4 00; Superfine, $4 12½@$4 25; extra superfine, $4 37½@$4 50; choice and extra choice, $5 00 @$5 25; Oregon, good to choice, $4 75 @ $5 00.

WHEAT—At the close of last week, advices greatly in the interest of our producers came over the wires from Europe. The chief factor in bringing about so unexpected a change in our favor is the weather, which at one time showed signs of improving, but suddenly turned cold and very wet, stopping both the growth of the crops in the ground, and preventing spring work. This is true of all Western Europe. It is possible that the yield may still be fair, but the harvest must be a full month later. This compels the world to live a month longer than anticipated on the stocks of the current season: hence the new call for cargoes shipping here, as they will reach Europe just at this juncture, when the hiatus is likely to occur between the old and new supply. The low condition of stocks in England and France, a rapid decrease in the visible supply in America, the fact that eight or nine million bushels of this is held by the Keene combination, and continued dry weather in the Northwestern States, all give strength to the situation. Prices in Europe, New York and Chicago have gone up more sharply than here, but at the two last named places, there is not much stability in values. The latest dispatches report refreshing showers, and a promise of heavy rains in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the adjoining States, which softens the tone of the market. If the combination see fit to sell out at any moment, values would drop to almost the lowest noted of the season. With us the undertone is reasonably firm for strictly good to choice wheat; of the latter, offerings are small and holders firm for full advance prices. Merely fair wheat is in liberal supply, more perhaps than will be moved in the next six weeks. Most holders of this grade are willing sellers, as they wish to realize square up insurance, interest and storage accounts, and turn over a new page for the coming crop. This promises to be a fair one, as large as the last, taking the State as a whole. Under less favorable advices from abroad, our market closes with less demand from millers and shippers. Ships on berth aggregate smaller, and as these are loaded the demand may lessen towards the end of the cereal year.

We quote superfine, $1 40@$1 50; fair to choice milling, $1 24 @ $1 70; shipping, $1 57½@$1 65.

BARLEY—For feed there is a fair speculative demand, and under small receipts feed is firm at a decline from last quoted rates. Very choice bay is still held at 75c. Brewing is quiet at 85@90c for fair to good; 95c for choice, and $1 00 for gilt edge.

We quote feed, 60c@75c (all gold); Brewing, 82½@$1 00.

CORN—The low prices here stimulated the demand and the market is quite active, but under large offerings easy.

We quote yellow, 77½c @ 90c; white, 80c@85c.

OATS—Receipts are fair. The demand is for choice feed and of this stocks continue small and the market firm. Poor is dull and easy. Milling is little better than nominal.

We quote milling at $1 40@1 45; good to choice feed, $1 25@$1 35; common to fair feed, $1 00@$1 25.

WOOL—We quote from the San Francisco *Prices Current:* Receipts of California wool since January 1st to May 15th for three years.

	1877.	1878.	1879.
Bales	58,424.	33,515.	34,420.

The inward movement to date is less than either of the preceding years, owing to the backward spring weather, but deliveries are increasing and we shall soon catch up. As a general thing holders have been pressing to market as rapidly as possible, no one having much confidence in the future. The competition amongst Eastern buyers is still sharp, and all coming is disposed of at once. Stocks on hand here are small. Buyers have taken hold of medium and even inferior lots, so that there is less unsold wool than there was a week ago. The course of prices has been an upward one, and late on in the week holders have been somewhat inspired with buyers' views. Some have even ceased to press sales, and even demand an advance of 1@2c on offering rates. This checked business, and it is hardly possible that sellers will tempt fate by withholding. We may be wrong, but from all we see there is nothing to justify present prices, which now tread close on the heels of last year's market, and are far above our expectations for this year's clip. Our interest is all in our producers' success, but we know that for three years the market has been blown up in this way, only to relapse later and then drag all the year and ruin dealers wholesale. These are facts, and from the condition of business this season, we do not see why we are to have any exception to the rule. The advance asked by holders has not been realized, but the market is strong and active at quotations.

San Joaquin, fair to good.....16 @ 18
San Joaquin, poor to fair.....12 @ 15
Southern, fair to good.....13 @ 17
Southern, poor to fair.....10 @ 12
Northern, choice.....21 @ 23
Northern, fair to good.....19 @ 20

BUTTER—Receipts continue very free and the demand is not improved. The market is rather weaker and tending lower for all except gilt edge.

CHEESE—Stocks are very large and receipts free. The market is dull and prices favor buyers.

EGGS—Deliveries for side stocks are small and there is little coming. Receipts of California are fair. There is a perceptible falling off. The demand is active and the market firm at better prices.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, 17@18c; common to good roll, 12@16; Cheese, California, 8@10c; Western Cheese, 10@12c ₱ lb: California Eggs, 21@22½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are larger than the needs of the market which rules dull and low.

We quote: Wheat, good to prime, ₱ ton $10 00@$13 00; wheat, fair to medium, $8 00@$9 00; oats, wild, ₱ ton, $6 50@$10 50; barley, choice, $8 50@$10 00; barley, ₱ ton, $6 00@$7 50; stock, $6 00@$7 00; straw, ₱ bale, 60@70c

PROVISIONS—There are symptoms of a better market. Prices are very firm.

We quote: California plain Hams, 9@10; Eastern Canvassed C. S. C. Hams, 10@12½c, as to brand; California Lard, 8@8¾c; Eastern do, 8@12½c; California Bacon, 7@9c; Eastern Bacon, 8@10c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ₱ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ₱ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork ₱ bbl, $13 00@$20 00.

SALMON AND SMOKED FISH—The market remains without life. The catch and pack are likely to be small.

We quote, $1 00@$1 12½ for 1-lb tins; bbl, $7@$8; hf bbl, 3@4 00; all as to quality, where caught and grade of fish. Cod, Pacific, bdls 5@6c ₱ lb; Cod, in cases, 6¼@7c; Cod boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ₱ lb; Georges Cod, 9c ₱ lb; Mackerel, hf bbls, No. 1, $10 00@$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2 $2 00@$2 25.

POTATOES—Receipts are only moderate. Old remain dull and poor are almost unsalable. Choice new do better. Onions are plentiful and cheap.

We quote: Choice, new, $1 25@$1 50c; Good, 50@60; Fair, 25@40c; old, 20@60c; Onions, $1 25@$1 50: Sweet, $2 50@$3 00.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—There is no change to note in this market.

We quote: Beef, first quality, dressed net, ₱ lb 6½c; beef, second quality, dressed net, ₱ lb 4½@5c: beef, third quality, ₱ lb 4@4½c; mutton, choice, dressed, ₱ lb 3½@5; hogs, first quality, gross, ₱ lb 3½@4c; hogs, second quality, gross, ₱ lb, 3½@3¾c, hogs, dressed, ₱ lb, 5½ @ 6c; hogs, dressed, 2d quality, 5c; veal, small, ₱ lb, 7@8c: veal, large, ₱ lb, 6@7c; lamb, spring, ₱ lb, 15@16c.

BEANS, DRIED PEAS—The market is quiet and prices favor buyers.

RYE—Receipts are large. There is a good demand at low prices. We now quote at 80@95.

BUCKWHEAT—This market is very dead and nominal. For all grades we quote $1 20 @$1 30.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran is firmer.

Bran, per ton	12 00@13 00
Middlings, per ton	17 00@18 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	21 00@22 00
Barley, ground, per ton, gold	17 00@18 00

HOPS—The market remains dead and nominal.

We quote California 5@8c; Oregon and Washington Territory 2@6c.

Protect the System from Malaria.

It is possible to do this even in regions of country where miasma is most rife, and where the periodic fevers which it causes assume their most formidable types. The immense popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is very largely attributable to the fact of it's efficacy as a remedy for chills and fever, bilious remittents, and as a preventive of the various forms of malarial disease. In those portions of the West and South where complaints of this nature prevail, and in the Tropics, it is particularly esteemed for the protective influence which it exerts; and it has been very widely adopted as a substitute for the dangerous and comparatively ineffective alkaloid, sulphate of quinine. Physicians have not been among the last to concede its merits, and the emphatic professional indorsements which it has received have added to the reputation it has obtained at home and abroad.

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The San Francisco WEEKLY CHRONICLE continues to hold rank as the first weekly publication on the Coast. Eight pages in size, brightly printed, overflowing with news, and every inch of space utilized to the best advantage, it well deserves the unexampled popularity it enjoys. The great variety of its contents is only equaled by their interest and value. We know of no rival to this splendid paper.

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The writer recently visited Stockton, Cal., and was agreeably surprised to find the Mansion House under the management of a new proprietor, J. H. Cross. He found the house undergoing a process of thorough renovation and the table supplied with all that a reasonable man would want. The location is pleasant, as the house faces the public square where there are fine shade trees, a lawn and walks.

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We desire to call the attention of our readers to the fact that this old and popular firm are offering unusual facilities for the purchase of all kinds of groceries. While they deal in none but first-class goods, they sell at the lowest market rates. Orders from the country promptly filled. Remit by Wells, Fargo & Co., or by P. O. Order. Address 215 Sutter St., San Francisco.

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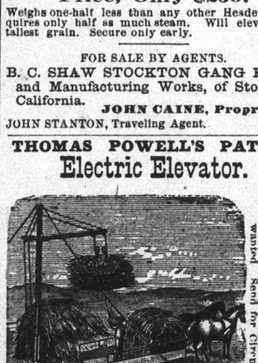

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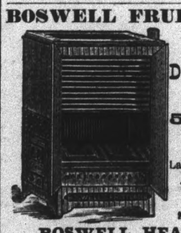

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DIXON'S AMERICAN GRAPHITE EVERLASTING AXLE GREASE. IT WON'T RUN. IT WON'T GUM. For Sale by all Grocers. W. HOLT, No. 717 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Agent for the Pacific Coast.

SELF-ACTING COW MILKER. Greatest Labor-saving invention of the Age. Used and recommended by the Leading Dairymen of the East. Sample with full directions, by mail, postpaid, $2.50. Liberal inducements to Agents.

Patented May 28th, 1878. Send for Illustrated Circular. SPENCE & CO., Sole Agents, 24 Geary St., San Francisco.

THE BEST CLOTHING For Men & Boys C. C. HASTINGS & CO. LICK HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO. Self-Measurement Rules Sent to any Address.

ECONOMICAL. DURABLE "RELIABLE," ALWAYS READY FOR USE MIXED PAINTS. RELIABLE COAL OIL, Water White, 150 deg. Fire Test. MARCUS BROS. & CO. Glues, Dye Stuffs and Painters' Supplies. 421 and 423 Sacramento St., San Francisco. Send for Circular.

OFFICE OF THE Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF CALIFORNIA. Sacramento, May 12th, 1879.

To all Desirous of Securing the Benefits of Life Insurance:

The first consideration with applicants for life insurance is, or at least should be SAFETY. Will the money paid out for the policy be prudently invested? Are the affairs of the Company honestly and efficiently administered? When a Policy becomes a claim, will it be promptly paid, and thus the object which induced the payment of the premiums, be fully attained? These are queries naturally suggested, and the character of the answers determines the course of the questioner and the selection of his Company.

In this connection, the Managers of the PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY respectfully beg leave to submit the following facts and statements concerning their Company:

1. Since its organization, A. D. 1868, it has paid 321 death losses, on Policies amounting in the aggregate to $828,792.

2. It has paid to policy holders, for matured endowments, dividends, and surrender values, in round numbers, $900,000.

3. Its losses have been paid promptly and without litigation. No judgment arising from a Policy claim has ever been rendered against it, and it has no suits of this character pending.

4. It has repeatedly been examined by sworn experts, and most thorough and searching investigations made of its condition and business, and IN EVERY CASE its solvency and trustworthiness have been demonstrated.

5. Its stockholders and Directors are widely known as among the most capable business men and ablest financiers of the State of California, and the integrity of their management is unquestioned.

6. The laws of the State, including the constitutional provisions affecting corporations, are of the most rigid character, such as to make the Company one of the safest institutions of its kind.

7. Its Policy contracts contain no restrictions upon residence or travel, and its forms of insurance are unusually attractive. The Low Rate, Deposit Endowment, and Mutual Investment Policies, are peculiar to this Company, and offer advantages to the insured which are not surpassed, if equaled, by those of any other Company.

Believing ourselves entitled to the confidence and business of such as propose effecting insurance upon human life, we solicit their patronage, and pledge ourselves to discharge to the best of our ability, the important and sacred trusts devolved upon us.

CHARLES CROCKER, E. B. MOTT, JR., H. S. CROCKER, GEO. A. MOORE, M. BRYTE, SAMUEL LAVENSON, J. H. CARROLL, R. C. CLARK, L. A. BOOTH, W. R. CLUNESS, FRANK MILLER, J. F. HOUGHTON, EDW. CADWALADER, L. S. ADAMS, E. K. ALSIP, DIRECTORS PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents Wanted in every town upon the Pacific Coast. Apply directly to the Company.

N. CURRY & BRO. 113 Sansome Street, San Francisco. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE Sharps Rifle Co., of Bridgeport, Conn. FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, ARIZONA, NEVADA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND IDAHO. Also, Agent for W. W. GREENER'S Celebrated Wedgefast, Chokebore Breech-loading DOUBLE GUNS; and all kinds of GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS made by the Leading Manufacturers of England and America. AMMUNITION of all kinds, in quantities to suit.

HARNESS! And Saddlery Goods Wholesale and Retail.

Double Ranch Harness, $15 to $45 per set; Double Buggy Harness, $30 to $150 per set; Single Buggy Harness, $12.50 to $75 per set; Side saddles, $8 to $50 each; Buggy whips, $1.50 to $36 per doz.; California Buck lashes 10 ft. $14 to $24 per doz.; two horse lashes 6 ft., $2 to $7 per doz.; Copper rivets, 35c. per lb.; Harness leather, good quality, 29c. to 34c. per lb.;

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, May 29th, 1879.

CALIFORNIA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

On the 13th of May the tenth annual session of the California State Dental Association was held in San Francisco at the Palace Hotel, and as the proceedings were of an interesting character and the address of the President so full of good suggestions, we give a portion of it below:

About thirty members of the Association were present, and the President, S. W. Dennis, occupied the chair. The morning session was devoted to informal discussion and the fixing of the hour of meeting. In the afternoon the President delivered the annual address. It was devoted to the progress of dental science in the past, and the discussion of means to promote the profession in the future. He said the practice of dentistry should be legalized in this State. If every State in the Union, of the General Government, would limit the practice of medicine in all its branches to those who hold degrees from regularly authorized colleges, the standard of education would advance tenfold. A sign bearing the professional title of "Dr." or "Dentist," means nothing more than that such and such a person is practising medicine or dentistry, as the case may be. But when one sees the title of "M. D." or "D. D. S." legally used, one may be sure that they are evidences that the party has taken some steps toward qualifying himself, and has contributed something toward education and educational institutions. The reason why there is no general law bearing upon the subject of professional education is the inability of the people, represented in the Legislature, to comprehend that which they do not understand. It is not an uncommon thing to hear it said that people like to be humbugged, and this is practically true. But it is impossible to see why the profession, the Press and the people refuse to support legislative bills which have for their object the protection of the community against those practitioners who seek in this State an exemption from the restraints imposed by similar laws in other places. The old adage that "necessity is the mother of invention" is applicable to our department of medical science. If I may say—in the incipiency of the diseases of the dental organs and the profession—any one could and was allowed to enter it (the profession so-called) and practice; but now that the opportunities are so great for something more than empiric knowledge, ought they not to be required to have it, even though it may not be all that could be desired? I would have every practitioner of dentistry after this date a graduate, and then all the quackery would be confined to graduates. The standard would be raised, or in other words, there would be a higher plane than now. Now the graduate has the advantage of the non-graduate, because the degree of M. D. or D. D. S. is *prima facie* evidence of qualification; and all things being equal, the community would seek the services of the former and not the latter. The time will never come, however, when there will not be two extremes; when the degress of natural and acquired qualification are not so equalized that people will not have to seek other evidences of worth—professional integrity, culture and character. Transplanting and replanting teeth, and other topics of interest to the profession, were also referred to in the address.

The following members were appointed to act as a Committee on Legislation, with power to act in accordance with the report of the late Committee on Legislation: Drs. Asay, Dunbar, F. E. Knowles, H. E. Knox, W. Dutch and F. McLain.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of ten be appointed by the Chair, with full power to proceed with the organization of a Dental College in such a manner as they may deem advisable.

On motion, the Committee was elected instead of appointed, and consists of the following members: Drs. Dutch, S. E. Knowles, H. E. Knox, Lundborg, Younger, Birje, Goddard, Kingsbury, McLain and Yoe.

It was determined that the next meeting should be held at San Francisco on the second Tuesday in June, 1880.

How to Act and Behave.

Always offer ladies the right arm.

Ladies do not talk across the street.

Walk around a lady's train; do not step across it.

Much underscoring in a letter is meaningless and vulgar.

In bowing the inclination of the head is alone necessary.

The well bred are free from pretence or supercilliousness.

A gentleman walking with a lady returns a bow made to her.

Nothing is more vulgar than finery and jewelry out of place.

It is the place of the one introduced to make the first remark.

The custom of sending flowers to funerals is growing in disfavor.

Don't keep flowers from your friends' coffins. Give them now.

Never pass an acquaintance without a salutation of recognition.

A true gentlewoman causes all to feel perfectly at ease in her presence.

More than three in one family should never accept a general invitation.

A hostess should command silence among her guests during the performance of music.

A gentleman should not shake hands with a lady until she has made the first movement.

No woman can dress well who is ignorant of the three grand unities, her station, age and points.

Gentlemen are not expected to take their hats off when driving; to incline the head is sufficient.

It is a false notion to suppose that a gentleman may not leave a lady until relieved by some one else.

Airy fabrics are suitable for balls, richly trimmed silks should be worn only by those who don't dance.

Under his parents' roof a young gentleman should never devote an entire evening to but one or two ladies.

A married lady extends her hand to a stranger brought to her home by a friend as an evidence of cordial welcome.

In a marriage ceremony the bride stands at the groom's left, so that when they turn to leave she may take his right arm.

Colusa Items.

[Culled from the Sun and Journal]

For the last week the chief topic of discussion in Willows social life has been that of the nuptial ceremony of Mr. John A. Patter and Miss Ida Spring.

The case of the People vs. N. L. Squires, charged with murder, commences in the District Court on Monday.

The Democratic County Convention meets at Williams next Saturday. A good awakening is expected.

The Shooting Club of Colusa have received now over seven hundred birds and are purchasing all they can find. Sportsmen from different parts of the State have signified their intention to participate and it promises to be one of the grandest affairs of the kind ever held in the State.

Elias Blake, at Jacinto, got into an altercation with one McGonigle, who struck him with a pistol, breaking his arm.

The Supreme Court has granted a new trial in the case of Hersey, who was convicted of murder in the second degree, in killing Dave Sett.

"Encyclopædia Britannica!"

AMERICAN REPRINT.

I am now prepared to take subscriptions for the above work in Yolo County.

THIS WORK NEEDS NO PRAISE!

More Complete and Comprehensive than all Cyclopædias

At Half the Price of the English Edition,

And less than half of any other Cyclopædia extant; it is within the reach of all who desire a

Full and Complete Library

For reference on all subjects—

SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY AND HISTORICAL

An examination of the work is solicited.

J. C. COLMESNIL,
Agent for Yolo County

Address: Capital Hotel, Woodland.
my15w3m

OAKLAND POULTRY YARDS!

Cor. Sixteenth and Castro Sts., Oakland.

Constantly on hand and for sale, choice specimens of the following varieties of Fowls:

Dark and Light Brahmas, White and Partridge Cochins, White & Brown Leghorns, Dorkings, Polish, Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks, Game and Sebright Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, etc., etc.

Safe Arrival of Eggs guaranteed.

No Inferior Fowls Sold at any price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

☞ For further information send stamp for Illustrated Circular, to

GEORGE B. BAYLEY,
P. O. Box 1918, San Francisco, Cal.

mh20w3m

Administrator's Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Lake and State of California, made on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1879, in the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM GORDON, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator, with will annexed, of the estate of said deceased, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, in Gold Coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on or after MONDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD DAY of JUNE, A. D. 1879, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said WILLIAM GORDON, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise—other than, or in addition to, that of said testate at the time of his death—in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Yolo, and State of California, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Tract No. One (1). That portion of what is known as the Gordon Grant, in Yolo County, in the State of California, known and described on a map of the survey of said grant, made by R. K. Nichols, and filed in the Recorder's Office of Yolo County, in said State, as Lot six (6), and bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the North boundary of said grant from which the northeast corner of said grant bears south 79¾° east 200 chains distant; thence north 79¾° west 32 50-100 chains along the north boundary of said grant; thence south 10° west 116 75-100 chains to centre of Cache Creek; thence south 79¾° east 27 chains down the centre of Cache Creek; thence south 63¾° east 5 80-100 chains down centre of Cache Creek; thence north 10¼° east 118 50-100 chains to place of beginning; containing 381 20-100 acres of land.

Tract No. Two (2). That portion of what is known as the Gordon Grant, in Yolo County, State of California, known and described on a map and survey of said grant, made by R. K. Nichols, and filed in the Recorder's Office of said Yolo County as Lot five (5), and bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the north boundary of said grant from which the northeast corner of said grant bears south 79¾° east 160 chains distant; thence north 79¾° west 40 chains along the north boundary of said grant; thence south 10° west 118 50-100 chains to centre of Cache Creek; thence south 63¾° east 41 50-100 chains down the centre of Cache Creek; thence north 10¼° east 129 50-100 chains to the place of beginning; containing 496 acres of land.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash in Gold Coin of the United States. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of the sale.

All bids or offers must be in writing, and left at the office of Woods Crawford, Attorney at Law, in Odd Fellows' building, in the town of Lakeport, County of Lake, and State of California, or delivered to the undersigned personally.

Dated May 14th, A. D. 1879.

J. D. ADAMS,
Administrator of the Estate of William Gordon, deceased.
my22w5t

Trustees' Sale.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF A Deed of Trust executed by E. F. BANE to ED. R. HAMILTON and WM. P. COLEMAN and recorded in Book "P" of Mortgages at page 475 and following, Records of Yolo County, State of California, and on application of C. H. Swift, holder of the indebtedness secured to be paid thereby and for default in the payment thereof, we will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for U. S. Gold coin, on MONDAY, JUNE SIXTEENTH, 1879, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A.M., in front of the premises, the following described property, to wit: "Lots Fifteen and Sixteen in Block number Two, Range D, in the Town of Davisville."

ED. R. HAMILTON, } *Trustees.*
WM. P. COLEMAN. }
my22w3t

Copartnership Notice.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Yolo, Town of Davisville.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that we are partners, transacting a general Drug Business in the town of Davisville, County of Yolo, and State of California, under the firm name and style of A. C. COLLINS & CO.; that the name, in full, of all the members of said firm or partnership are A. C. COLLINS and M. GARDNER; that their places of residence are in the town of Davisville, State and County aforesaid.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this third day of May, A. D. 1879.

A. C. COLLINS,
M. GARDNER,

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Yolo.

On this 9th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, before me, JAMES ONEAL, a Notary Public in and for said County, personally appeared A. C. COLLINS and M. GARDNER, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

[SEAL.] JAMES ONEAL,
my15w4t Notary Public.

Corporation Notice.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DAVISVILLE GRANGERS' WAREHOUSING ASSOCIATION at Davisville on TUESDAY, JUNE FIRST, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may properly come before said Stockholders.

H. M. LARUE, President.
W. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Davisville, May 12, 1879. my15wtd

J. O'NEIL, VETERINARY SURGEON, can be consulted at the Fashion Stables, Woodland, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. All diseases of the Horse treated with unparalleled success. my15d2w

BIBLICAL LECTURES

WARNING THE WORLD!

A sixty-foot tent has been erected and comfortably seated on Main Street, Woodland,

Opposite the Gasworks,

By Elders W. M. HEALEY and W. C. GRAINGER.

In which they are preaching to the people of this vicinity, who are cordially invited to come and hear Bible Truth

Without Money and Without Price!

Our only object is to warn the people of events soon to occur, according to Bible prophecy, that they may be prepared for the future. The lectures will commence at 7½ o'clock each evening and be continued until further notice. my15dw

NOTICE!

Having sold our Grocery and Provision Store to Messrs. Charmak & Levy, the proprietors of the Farmers & Mechanics' Store, we take pleasure in recommending them to our friends and former customers.

THOMAS & BIDWELL.

By the above card it will be seen that we have purchased the well-known

GROCERY

—AND—

PROVISION STORE

—OF—

MESSRS. THOMAS & BIDWELL.

The two departments are now consolidated in one Business, and we are prepared to furnish our Customers with

EVERYTHING

NEEDED FOR HOME USE!

BOTH IN THE

DRY GOODS!

—AND—

GROCERY LINE

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a share of the patronage of this community and will state that we offer

Superior Inducements to Permanent Patrons!

CHARMAK & LEVY,
Farmers & Mechanics Store,
EXCELSIOR BLOCK,
my19dw WOODLAND.

—AT THE—

CALIFORNIA POULTRY YARDS,
WOODLAND,

May be had the greatest and best variety of Imported, Premium and Fancy Fowls

WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS!

☞ If you want fowls or eggs write the proprietor. Mrs. C. H. SPRAGUE,
ap18wtf Woodland.

GENERAL MACHINERY

.....AND.....

REPAIR SHOP.

The attention of the People of Yolo and adjoining counties is called to the fact that

Messrs. Perry & Harris

Now have their Machine Shop in complete running order, and solicit the patronage of all who are interested in the Machinery line. Repairs on Engines, Separators, Feeders, Headers, Mowers, Plows, and all other Agricultural Implements, we make our specialty. We have

FACILITIES AND EXPERIENCE

For doing the same, and do not hesitate to say that we have AS GOOD MACHINERY AS CAN BE FOUND ON THE COAST.

THE BEST OF MECHANICS,

Call for your Machine work. Blacksmithing and Wood work, and satisfy yourselves, before transporting and paying the enormous rates of freight to and fro for miles away to the cities. By doing

FIRST-CLASS WORK

And square dealing, we are in hopes to merit your patronage.

Shop on First Street, near Bank of Woodland.

my4dw PERRY & HARRIS.

For the Cheapest & Best

MOWERS, HEADERS, SEPARATORS AND ENGINES,

HEADER WAGONS,

—GO TO—

F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,

Who sell Everything in the way of

HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

SAN ERANCISCO WHOLESALE PRICE!

As they import their goods DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES!

We will sell General Merchandise Cheaper than Ever at our Store at Capay, Cal.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Buying Wool and Grain!

ap17w

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

Furniture

—AND—

Bedding!

A Large Assortment Always on hand, which will be sold

AT REASONABLE PRICES!

—ALSO,—

GENERAL UNDERTAKER!

I keep on hand a large lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, so that I am prepared to supply

Everything Necessary for Funerals on Short Notice!

STORE, COR. THIRD & MAIN STS.,
Opp. Peckman's Stables,
ap1w **WOODLAND.**

H. P. MARTIN, Woodland. E. J. ROGERS, Napa.

Marble Works

—AND—

Artificial Stone Manufactory.

LEATHER'S PATENT

Plain and Variegated

Artificial Stone

For Sidewalks, Hitching Posts, HORSE BLOCKS, ORNAMENTAL FENCES, Vaults, Coping for Family Graves, etc., sold or made to order. Also all kinds of MARBLE WORK done to order. Please give us a call and have your work done at home.

H. P. MARTIN, Prop'r,
P. O. Box, 141. WOODLAND, CAL.
my23dw

J. SOVEREIGN,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,

Blacksmith and General Repairer.

Horseshoeing a Specialty!

Ag' for the American Chief Gang Plow.

NEW SHOP ON FIRST STREET,

OPPOSITE WOODLAND BAKERY.

ap3w3m

FRAZER & CO.,

Having purchased the well known and popular

MEAT MARKET

Heretofore conducted by **Johnson & Mossmayer**, propose to sell Meats at 6, 8, 10, and 12½ **Cents** per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.

Market in College Block,
CORNER MAIN STREET, WOODLAND

Meat Delivered anywhere in Town.
apldw

J. W. KING,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.

None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.

COME AND SEE US. feldw

CRAFT HOTEL,
WOODLAND, CAL.
J. I. McCONNELL, Manager.

FREE 'BUS TO AND FROM THE CARS.
ap30dw

MADISON HOTEL,
MADISON, - YOLO COUNTY, CAL.

This Hotel is conveniently located on the main road from Woodland to Capay.

Good Accommodations and Charges Reasonable.

ap10dw W. E. COLE, Proprietor.

J. K. SMITH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
Woodland, Cal., opp. the Craft House.

UNDERTAKING promptly attended to.

A fine new hearse in connection with the business. mh1-dw

A. NICKELSBURG & BROS.'

PIONEER STORE!

Large Quantities of

SPRING GOODS

RECEIVD DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS!

TOO BUSY TO STATE PARTICULARS.

LOTS OF SUMMER SILKS.

Splendid Dress Goods at 12 1-2 Cents per Yd.

—AND—

PIQUES, 12 Yds. for $1.

THE GRANDEST DISPLAY OF ALL KINDS OF

MERCHANDISE,

And at Lower Prices than Ever.

Agents for the N. B. Standard Overalls. White Shirts, Duck Clothing, Etc., Etc.. also for

MME. DEMOREST'S MOST RELIABLE PATTERNS!

ap1w **A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.**

SMITH'S AMERICAN PIANOS AND ORGANS,

.....AT.....

WHOLESALE PRICES!

83,000 SMITH'S ORGANS

.....AND.....

40,000 PIANOS NOW IN USE.

Each Instrument Warranted for Ten Years!

Any style of Piano or Organ sent on 15 days' test trial by furnishing Banker's, Express or R. R. Co's. Certificate of Deposit for amount; also, Sheet Music at one-half marked price.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists to

JAMES S. SMITH,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
575 Market Street, San Francisco.
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FRENCH MERCHANT TAILORS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES BY

BENOIT BROS.

Until further notice, we will make suits to order as follows:

SUITS.

Black Suits worth	$56	for	$45.00
Business "	45	"	35.00
" "	35	"	25.00

PANTS.

French Doeskin worth	$14	for	$12.00
Pants "	9	"	7.00
" "	7	"	5.00
" "	6	"	4.50

The gentlemen of Woodland and vicinity are invited to give us a call.

BENOIT BROS.,
One door West of Postoffice, Woodland.
March 30th, 1879. apldw

Woodland Meat Market!

A few doors West of Postoffice,

BARNES & CO., Proprietors.

[Successor to Byrns, Gable & Co.]

ALL KINDS OF

FRESH AND SALT MEATS

Kept constantly on hand, and of the best qualities, including Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Sausage, Lard, Etc., Etc.

The Highest Price Paid for Fat Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

A DELIVERY WAGON will carry meats to any part of town.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, and all who favor us with their orders may rely on fair dealing. myldw

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By a resident of New York, thoroughly competent, a position as Assistant Editor or Proof Reader, Corresponding Clerk, Cashier or Bookkeeper, Railway "Rate" Clerk, or any situation where honesty and capacity will be paid for and appreciated. Salary not so much an object as a permanent and progressive situation. Address, "M. C. B.,"
my8 P. O. Box 1,326, New York.

THE TAMPICO BUSTS

Now used in

Dr. Warner's Health Corset

And **Skirt Supporters** are the greatest improvement ever made in Corsets. They are as soft as velvet, very flexible and contain no bones.

Price by mail, $1.50; Nursing Corset, $1.75.

THE FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET,

(120 Bones) fits with perfect ease and is *Warranted* not to break over the hips.

Price, - - $1.25.

For sale by all leading merchants.

WARNER BROTHERS.
351, Broadway, New York. my8w

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

309 to 311½ Grand, and 68 to 70 Allen Sts.,

NEW YORK.

Spring and Summer of 1879:

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my22w Grand and Allen Streets, New York.

NEW FIRM!

H. H. LINNELL & CO.,

37 and 39 J St., Sacramento.

HARDWARE

—AND—

Agricultural Implements,

AGENTS FOR THE

Mitchell Wagons,
Weyhrich Headers,
Anson Wood's Mowers and Reapers,
Buckeye Wheel Rakes,

Which we offer as first-class Goods. We also have a full line of Forks, Rakes, and all Harvesting Tools; with a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF HARDWARE.

We invite all to call and see us, or to send us their orders.

We shall, by fair dealing, endeavor to merit patronage, and by selling at favorable rates make it an object to purchase our goods.

Address,
H. H. LINNELL & CO.,
SACRAMENTO

☞ **SEND FOR CIRCULAR.** ☜

H. H. LINNELL. GEO. C. BATES.
my82m

WOODLAND Daily Democrat.

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